The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP QUESTION DISPOSED OF—PROCEEDINGS RESUMED—DEMOCRATS AS ECONOMISTS—THE CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The difficulty about the Chairmanship of the District Investigating Committee has been settled amicably by the correction of the journal of the Senate so that the appointment of Mr. Stewart should be as a member of the committee, instead of Chairman. This was the form in which, under the rules, the appointment ought to have been made in the first place, and the change of the journal relieves Mr. Stewart from appearing to be Chairman, when really he is not; and he consented to remain on the committee. Mr. Thurman admitted that the Chairmanship belonged to the Republicans, and Mr. Allison was elected Chairman by the committee. This permitted the work of the committee to proceed, and the entire day was spent in hearing arguments on the motion of the memorialists' counsel for the calling of certain witnesses with a general warrant to bring the private papers and bank accounts of everybody who had had dealings with the District Government. The question raised is as to the right of the committee, and the propriety, if it has the right, to order papers to be produced without some showing as to the existence, custody, and pertinence of the matter required. For instance, the memorialists ask that Mr. Riggs be required to produce accounts of his bank with Kilbourne and Latta, but they make no showing that this firm have a bank account with Riggs, nor indicate to the committee what they expect to prove by the account if produced. The committee will meet to-morrow privately to consider whether it will issue the subpœnas asked for. So far as individual members have expressed their views on this question they appear very little disposed to grant the bill of discovery asked for by the memorialists.

THE UNION AND KANSAS PACIFIC.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House have extended the time for hearing the President of the Union Pacific Railroad until Friday. Meanwhile the officers of that road are endeavoring to convince the committee that no additional legislation is needed. They propose to effect an amicable adjustment with the Kansas Pacific Road as regards proportional rates. They intend to take possession for the company of the Wyoming coal lands, and they will fill a vacancy in the directory by a Western Director living on the line of the road.

UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The House, by unanimous consent, adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all bills for advertising in newspapers which have been made without the written authority of the head of that Department. It is understood that this resolution is designed to reach newspapers that have been in the habit of inserting Government advertising without authority from any officer of the Government, and presenting bills at extravagant rates for such advertising. The law of 1860 against the payment of such bills is very explicit, but it is known that several claims for large amounts for such advertisements have long been pending. It has come out in some recent inquires concerning the rates demanded of the Government for advertising, that the local papers here have in many instances asked more for the same work than the papers of New-York City.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The House spent the greater part of the day in Committee of the Whole upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. The opposition to the bill from the Democrats was entirely of a technical and political character. Whenever the appropriation bills come up the Democratic Party is able to furnish numerous champions for economy in small things. Conspicuous in these attempts to defeat the bill, which in the main provides only for appropriations demanded by existing laws, were, to-day, Mr. Holman and Mr. Spear. Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, also a Democrat, had the manliness to rebuke his colleagues for their petty partisanship. Mr. Niblack said that the grounds for honorable opposition were broad enough without descending to attempts to reduce the wages of employees a few pennies a year, and in seeking to save at the spiggot while losing at the bung. He read all his colleagues a severe lesson when he said that most of his own sect had been very eager to vote for the "salary grab" law, and that few of them had returned their back pay. He thought, therefore, that it was indicative of broader statesmanship not to wrangle over such petty technicalities for purely partisan ends. Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the debate went, perhaps, a little further than he intended. He openly declared that he belonged to neither political party, and that he was an eclectic political philosopher. He professed to see some handwriting on the wall which taught him that a new party was forming of which, it would seem, eclectic political philosophers like himself were to be prominent leaders.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Senators Ferry, of Michigan, and Logan, of Illinois, to-day, both presented petitions of New-York business men in favor of an increase in the volume of currency. The petition presented by the first-named gentleman had about 100 signatures to it, and that of the latter about 200. Among the signers were H. W. Vincent, Webster D. Demott, Benjamin J. Levy, Henry Schultz, E. A. Ward, Carter & Hoyt, H. H. Hatch, W. S. Brady, C. A. Thompson, B. B. Williams, J. W. Fellows, Richard Schell, Geo. T. Forrest, Wm. B. Clark, Benedict, Flower & Co., E. W. Whitney, Walter Sherman, J. W. Dean, M. L. B. Martin, Scott, Strong & Co., Richard C. Fellows, Jas. Underhill, and others. The petitioners set forth that they are greatly alarmed at the efforts being made by money-lenders to induce Congress to put a stop to further issue of legal tenders by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to compel him to increase the bonded indebtedness of the Government, in order to cancel and destroy the too limited and only currency on which the whole people draw interest, thus increasing taxation for the benefit of the foreign bondholder, while reducing the means and ability to pay. The rapid and universal increase of the industry, resources, and wealth of the country under the beneficent influence of this safe currency, in which all have confidence and interest, demands its increase rather than destruction. The experience of the last few years, they state, has demonstrated that there is an insufficiency of currency, especially in the Fall, when the agricultural products of the year must be marketed; hence the increasing stringency has caused great distress and alarm, by which money-lenders have been able to profit for weeks and months to the extent of one-eighth and one-quarter of one per cent. per day, and in extreme cases even as high as two per cent. per day. To such causes they attribute the late panic, and say it will undoubtedly be reproduced with still more prostrating effects unless relief be afforded.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Senator Logan occupied all of the afternoon in the Senate in replying to the speech made by Mr. Schurz about two weeks ago on the finances. He denied most of the premises of that gentleman, and argued that he was governed by theories not at all applicable to the demands of our country. He reiterated arguments heretofore made, denying that the late panic was caused by any redundancy of currency, and warmly advocated free banking. The Senate is already growing weary of the reiteration of speeches on the subject of the finances, which have been made over and over again, and the time approaches and may arrive this week when some decisive vote will be taken.

THE LATE MR. SUMNER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights bill introduced by the late Senator Sumner on the first day of the present session, but which was referred to the Judiciary Committee several weeks ago by consent of Mr. Sumner on the assurance of Senator Frelinghuysen that it would be reported back within two weeks, has been perfected by the committee, and ready to be reported, but is being held back until Senator Edmunds shall have recovered his health sufficiently to participate in the debate. Mr. Edmunds favors the passage of the bill, and being Chairman of the committee, it is due him as a matter of courtesy that no action be taken during his absence.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Director General Goshorn, John Welsh, of Philadelphia; Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, and other friends of the centennial project, appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday and made an argument in support of the Centennial bill. Henry Pettit, an architect of Philadelphia, explained the plan for the construction of the building and the estimated cost of the work. Messrs. Sargent, of California, and Stevenson, of Kentucky, who are opposed to the bill, being absent, attending Mr. Sumner's funeral, the committee took no action.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations had before them to-day the Deficiency bill. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, made interesting statements relative to a more efficient administration of his bureau. Mr. Conant, the Warrant Clerk of the Treasury Department, was also present to give an explanation.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will, at their next meeting, act on the report of the sub-committee who went to New-York to take testimony concerning the Eight Hour law controversy.

GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. Spinner has returned to Washington and resumed his official duties. He has greatly improved in health.

NAVAL NOTES.

Capt. A. C. Rhind has been detached from the Congress, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Lieut. Henry F. Picking, from the Torpedo steamer, and ordered as executive of the Franklin; Lieuts. Albert F. Snow and James D. J. Kelly, from the Torpedo steamer, and ordered to the Congress; Lieut. E. C. Pendleton, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the Kansas; Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Franklin, and as Fleet Surgeon of the European Station; Medical Inspector G. M. Grinnell, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Wabash; Assistant Surgeon W. B. Davis, from the Saugus, and placed on waiting orders; Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Franklin, and as Fleet Paymaster of the European Station; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Congress; Paymaster Geo. Cochrane, from the Congress, and ordered to return home: Paymaster F. C. Crosby, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Congress; Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the Franklin, and as Fleet Engineer of the European Station; Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, from the Franklin, and ordered to return home.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day perfected their bill for the reduction of the army. They propose to cut off five regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry. This is to be done gradually by the 1st of January, 1875; the number of enlisted men to be 25,000; such officers as may resign before that time to receive a year's pay. The army, according to the bill, will consist of twenty regiments of infanty, nine of cavalry, and four of artillery.

THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

The House Committee on Patents had before them to-day an application for the extension of Aiken & Felthausen's sewing-machine patent, but came to no conclusion. The committee adopted a rule that all applicants or remonstrants be notified by the Clerk to present their cases in writing or print. If this is not done in ten days the cases will be considered as abandoned.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,534,111; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,810,000; coin, including coin certificates, ($40,705,700,) $86,586,624; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE HOWARD CASE.

In the Howard case to-day the examination was continued with regard to the regulations concerning disbursements of public funds. The examined were Adjutant Gen. Townsend, Paymaster Gen. Alvord, and Lieut. Col. Foster, of the Corps of Engineers.

THE HEALTH OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

Admiral Porter, who has been sick for several days, is somewhat better this afternoon, but is still confined to bed.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James W. Steele, of Kansas, to be Consul at Matanzas, Cuba; L. B. McLaws, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Georgia; F. B. Bradwell, to be Register of the Land Office at Pembina, Dakota; J. C. Smith, to be Register of the Land Office at La Mesilla, New-Mexico; Jesus Armijo, to be Receiver at the same place. To be Postmasters—Charles H. Prince, at Augusta, Ga.; B. F. Bell, at Americus, Ga.; Albert J. Lowery, at Placerville, Cal.; H. H. Hoskins, at Nevada City, Cal.; Joseph A. Scranton, at Scranton, Penn.; S. D. Atkins, at Freeport Ill.

A PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

A committee from New-Orleans to-day presented to President Grant a picture of himself, heroic size, on horseback, the work of Mr. Pierson, but purchased of him by Dr. Crasto, an Italian of that city, for this purpose. Senator West made the presentation speech in the presence of the Cabinet and the President's household, and subsequently they all partook of a lunch with the President. The frame of the picture is native cypress, heavily gilt.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL FOR A REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Representative Coburn's bill, introduced in the House, to-day, provides for a reduction of the army to 25,000 men, to be composed of twenty regiments of infantry, nine of cavalry, and four of artillery, thus dispensing with seven regiments. The offices of Regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster, and one Major in all of the cavalry and artillery regiments are abolished. The permanent staff is reduced in several corps, and a provision is made for filling the lower grades from the line. The Engineer and Medical Corps, and the Bureau of Military Justice, and the Pay Department, are excepted from details. Detailed staff officers are to serve four years, the object being to select the best material for staff duty and promotion. Promotion in all branches is to be opened. Officers are allowed to resign on one year's pay as before. Regiments are to be consolidated, and officers assigned to staff or line duties, or, if unworthy, are to be mustered out by a board. Those of over thirty years' service thus put out are to go on the retired list. No officer is to go out or be put out by reason of mere reduction of force, but to continue in service unless he resigns or is removed by the board. Provision is made for the payment of troops by drafts at convenient posts as pensions are now paid.

PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to an amendment to section 1 of the Pension act of March 3, 1873, to extend the time to the 4th of July, 1876, for State militia men to prosecute the claims to a successful issue, as they had only one year to file applications in and prosecute, which time they (the committee) think is too short, owing to the necessary delay in procuring the record evidence from the War Department, and also the fact that the cases have to wait long for examination by the Pension Office. A memorial was presented to Congress to-day, representing the great injustice done to thousands of deserving claimants by the general limitation of fees in pension cases.

REVENUE PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES.

The Treasury Department has prepared a statement, to be sent to Congress, of the fines, penalties, and forfeitures in New-York from Nov. 30 to March 1. A portion of the collections for January and all for February remain undistributed in the Treasury. The gross proceeds are stated at $195,246; duties, $4,978, and expenses, $7,027; net amount covered into the Treasury, $183,241. The Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of New-York, each received of the amount thus far distributed, $1,439. Jayne is mentioned in one case involving $48,491, but his claim to the moiety is contested. The gross proceeds at Boston for the same period are $2,919; net amount covered into the Treasury, $1,984. The Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor received each $26.

PERSONAL.

The condition of Hon. Nathan Sargent seems to be improving.

Judge Dent still lies in a critical condition, without any prospect of recovery.

Admiral Porter is recovering from a severe cold, and will probably leave his bed this week. His condition has at no time been alarming.

REPORTED EARTHQUAKE.

VOLCANIC DISTURBANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—We have no positive information of the volcanic disturbance reported from Raleigh. It is reported from Ashville as being between that place and Old Fort, and not at the Bald Mountains. The rumbling sounds have been heard and tremors felt frequently during the last two or three weeks for some distance in that vicinity.

THE REPORTS CONFIRMED.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17.—Passengers from the west on this morning's train confirm the reports of the rumbling noises and the general upheaving of the Bald Mountain in Western Carolina. People living on and near the mountain are moving out, and a volcanic eruption is momentarily expected.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 17.—There was a slight shock of earthquake at Yarmouth on Thursday.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP—THE CONTESTANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 17.—The contest for United States Senator in place of Mr. Sumner is narrowing, and the principal candidates are now conceded to be Dawes, Adams, Hoar, and Banks. The strongest lobbying to-day was for Dawes, but the feeling that he is Gen. Butler's choice operates against him. Adams is urged by the stronger men, and it is thought his chances lie in the possibility of a tie of Republicans between Dawes and Hoar. The Democrats propose to unite on one man, and that a liberal Republican rather than a Democrat, in the hope that some Republican votes may be drawn. That man, it is believed, will be Banks. The Democrats have 75 votes out of 280. The Butler interest is supposed to be working for anybody to beat Hoar, and if it is found that Dawes cannot be carried it is believed now that it will be thrown for Banks or Adams. The conduct of Dawes during the Simmons' fight is operating against him now. Hoar has strengthened since the last meeting of the Legislature. Butler has been in the city all day, and his Pemberton Square Head-quarters have appeared unusually busy. The election takes place on Tuesday next. Efforts are making to get expression of the people of the State, but there is little belief that they will succeed.

THE WILL OF MISS SOPHIA J. SNOW ADMITTED TO PROBATE—THE BEQUESTS.

BOSTON, March 17.—The will of Miss Sophia J. Snow, which was offered for probate some months ago, but delayed by reason of a commission being sent to Naples to take the deposition of witnesses, has just been admitted to probate by Judge Ames. The following is a list of the benefactions she made: To the Sailors' Snug Harbor at Quincy, $20,000; Warren Street Chapel, $5,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, (for the support of four beds,) $5,000; Old Women's Home, $10,000; Children's Home and Home for Aged Women in Roxbury, $10,000; Old Colored Women's Home, $10,000; Roxbury Charitable Society for the Benefit of Destitute Widows and Orphans, $5,000; Unitarian Association of Boston for the Support of Preaching to Destitute Societies, $5,000; Unitarian Society in Brunswick, Me., $5,000; Children's Mission to Destitute Children, $5,000; Roxbury Athenæum, for the enlargement of the library, $5,000. Total of bequests, $85,000. In addition to the above she give all her paintings, after certain contingencies, to the Boston Athenæum. The will is short and concise, and closes with these words, "I forbid all person or persons to break this my last will and testament, and whoever attempts to break it or breaks it, may he, she, or they find no peace for mind or body in this world or in the world to come."

THE STATE TREASURY DEFALCATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—Counsel for Phelps, charged with larceny from the State Treasurer's Office, has moved for a postponement of his trial until the next Oyer and Terminer, on the ground that a material witness has disappeared with important papers in his possession. Counsel think that the witness can be produced by the time the next Oyer and Terminer sits. District Attorney Moak opposed the motion.

AN EXTRADITION CASE IN HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 17.—The man Johnson, who is held here for extradition under a charge of uttering counterfeit United States notes in New-Hampshire, was under examination again to-day. A witness for the defense was heard, when the examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—The jury in the case of the Grant Parish prisoners brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Alfred Chervis. The jury announcing there was no possibility of agreement as to the others, they were discharged by Judge Wood, and the prisoners were remanded on motion of the District Attorney, who announced that there were other indictments against them.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 17.—The steamer Alpha, which arrived here from Bermuda and St. Thomas last evening, encountered very heavy weather two nights after leaving here on the outward passage, in which she was hove to for twenty hours. On the afternoon following the boat on the port quarter, with one of the davits and extra lashings was carried away. The following day she was again hove to for six hours. The Alpha also experienced very heavy weather and head-winds the entire passage back, and was several days behind time.

ALBANY.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE—SENATOR WOODIN'S AMENDMENT GRANTING $125,000 TO THE ACADEMIES ADOPTED—THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 17, 1874.

The whole of to-day's session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. Speaking to Senator Woodin's amendment to insert $125,000 for the benefit of academies throughout the State, Senator Dow said that he was strongly in favor of the proposition. There had been no protest against the appropriation, and only one of the many newspapers in the State had spoken against the measure. Senator Lowery had objected to the appropriation on the ground that the academies were private institutions. A reference to the revised statutes would show that the gentleman was mistaken in this. Senator Lowery here asked the speaker if the title to the property of the Academies was vested in the Trustees or the State. Senator Dow replied that the title was certainly vested in the Trustees; but that the academies were, nevertheless, public and not private institutions. They were under the control of the Regents of the University. They were the very back-bone of the State system of public schools, and were eminently worthy of support. The appropriation was to be distributed among one hundred and two academies proper, and ninety-four minor schools having academic departments. Upward of three hundred thousand children attended these schools, all of whom would be more or less benefited by the appropriation. Senator Lord opposed the proposition in a long speech, after which the amendment was adopted by a vote of 17 to 9. After a long and heated discussion of the clause making an appropriation for the State Normal Schools, the bill was progressed, and, on motion of Senator Wood, made the special order for to-morrow.

TAXATION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, after many consultations and hearings, have decided to report against the bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation.

CITY RAILROAD MEASURES.

The Senate Railroad Committee have decided to report in favor of the bill to extend the time for building the Gilbert Elevated Railroad. The same committee will probably report in favor of the bill granting the Harlem Railroad Company the right to build a rapid-transit road in Fourth avenue.

THE NEW CAPITOL FRAUD INVESTIGATION.

The Finance Committee to-day continued the investigation of the alleged frauds in the construction of the new Capitol, but no new facts of interest were elicited.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

In the lower House, to-day, the third reading of bills occupied most of the day session. The act authorizing the Grand Trunk Railway Company to purchase and hold real estate in Buffalo excited considerable discussion. Mr. Alberger spoke in defense of the bill, claiming that it merely gave to the company needed facilities in Buffalo. The granting of those privileges would inure to the advantage of the City of Buffalo and benefit the commerce of the State. The bill demanded nothing that conflicted with the interests or the rights of American citizens. Mr. Alvord contended that it was at once unconstitutional and impolitic to permit foreign corporations to come into this State and acquire the right of eminent domain. He entertained no objections to allowing them to come in and purchase the property if they choose, but he would not give them the right to take possession at their own pleasure of any property they might covet. He moved to recommit the bill. The motion was lost, and the bill passed by the vote of 68 to 23.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY AS A RIVAL TO LONG BRANCH.

Mr. McGroarty, of Kings, to-day introduced two bills authorizing the extension of Eighty-sixth street and Ocean avenue, in Kings County, to the Atlantic Ocean. The work is to be done at the expense of Austin Corbin, of Brooklyn, who owns the lands which are to be improved, and he is authorized to build two drawbridges and charge reasonable toll over the road. He owns an island at the mouth of Sheepshead Bay, and purposes making it a watering-place equal to Long Branch.

THE BILL TO ESTABLISH A COMMERCIAL COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The bill establishing a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences among the merchants of New-York City, was considered in the House this evening, and ordered to a third reading by a unanimous vote. The only amendment made to the bill was one striking out the section which provided for the payment of the salary of the Chief Arbitrator by the City and County of New-York. His salary is $7,500 per annum,

TENURE OF OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF NEW-YORK.

The Committee on Cities will, on Thursday next, hear arguments on the bill introduced by Mr. Leake legislating Controller Green out of office and making the office of Controller of the City and County of New-York elective.

The Railroad Committee are about to report favorably the bill authorizing the Greenwich Street Railroad Company to extend its tracks, amended by striking out the clause in relation to the Forty-second street and other branches.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

There was a joint session of the Committee of the Senate and Assembly on Public Education this afternoon, at which the Chancellor of the University, Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn, and Messrs. Henry R. Pierson, and E. Leavenworth, Regents, and their secretary, Mr. Woolworth, spoke, saying they had nothing to offer in opposition to any action the Legislature might take concerning the continuance of their existence as a board, but they wished the committee to understand that they were extremely anxious that the present system of education should be continued, and that nothing should be done which would have a tendency to dwarf the Department of Public Education. Another hearing is to be had, when those who urge the discontinuance of the Board of Regents are expected to give their reasons.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17.—Before Judge Cadwalader, in the United States District Court, to-day, the case of Charles Rivers, third mate of the steam-ship Pennsylvania, charged with assaulting on the high seas Charles Johnson, mariner, was heard under act of Congress permitting the defendant in such cases to waive trial by jury and submit the matter to a Judge in Admiralty for summary disposition. Judge Cadwalader, in rendering decision, said the case fully illustrated the need of a change in the maritime laws, which were framed to apply best to schooners and like crafts carrying small crews, but were not adapted to large steam-ships employing full complements of men. Rivers, said the Judge, appeared to have been in a somewhat compromised position, having been promoted and degraded. The Judge thought the sailor was insubordinate, and was feeling his way to mutinous conduct. It was proper for Rivers to order him aft and compel him to obey, but he deemed there was no difficulty in doing so without violence. The Judge therefore awarded damages to the amount of $100 to Johnson.

FATAL ACCIDENT—A WOMAN KILLED.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., March 17.—The wife of Shepard H. Leach was found dead in the cellar of her house this morning, with her neck broken. She was a heavy woman, about fifty-five years old, and it is supposed she mistook the cellar-door for her bedroom-door.

A STEAM-SHIP DAMAGED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 17.—The steamer State of Alabama, which left Glasgow on the 28th ult., got into the ice the 8th inst., and was unable to get clear for four days. Several plates were crushed in at the bows, and the fore compartment filled, there being seven feet of water in the fore and main holds. Three or four hundred tons of cargo were thrown overboard, and the propeller and rudder damaged. The ship is now discharging cargo for the purpose of making temporary repairs.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed in this city with more than usual spirit. It has been seven years since the people of Columbus have witnessed any public or street demonstration. This morning at 10 o'clock high mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church by Bishop Rosecrans. In the afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the line of march was formed. Besides the Columbus societies and organizations, there were delegations from Urbano and Delaware, Ohio, which carried some very handsome banners. The total number on foot, in carriages, and on horseback was 575. The procession, headed by a platoon of twelve policemen and Sergeant, marched over the route laid out, and at 3:30 it passed the City Hall, where it was reviewed by Mayor Bull. In the evening a festival was held at the City Hall, the proceeds of which will go toward erecting an Episcopal residence for the Bishop. Up to this writing there has been no disturbance of any kind. The day overhead was all that could be desired, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in this city by the Irish societies of temperance, beneficial, literary, social, and national organizations. Despite the rainy, disagreeable weather, fully ten thousand men paraded with innumerable banners, and over thirty bands of music. One of the organizations paraded 1,200 men. There were many interesting features in the line—barouches filled with children dressed in white and decked with ribbons. There were barouches holding Hebes, who, draped in spotless white and sashed with green, holding a typical harper and a delicate shamrock, represented the maid of Erin. Then there were others, too lovely to be cold and classic, surrounded by little girls bedecked in colors, who typified the Goddess of Liberty and her nursling of the States. The procession was a grand success, and had the weather been clear the number would have been doubled.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was appropriately celebrated here by a grand procession, numbering about 5,000 men. It moved in seven divisions. Thirty different organizations were in line, including the beneficial, temperance, and other societies, nearly every one of which was headed by a band of music. A notable feature was a triumphal car, in which were seated two young ladies, representing the "Maid of Erin" and the "Goddess of Liberty," surrounded by thirty-two little girls dressed in white, each representing a county in Ireland. Two colored societies, with their bands, formed a part of the pageant. The procession arrived at Monument square at 4 o'clock, where it was reviewed by Mayor Van Sant. The sidewalks and windows along the route of the procession were thronged with spectators.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The procession of the Knights of St. Patrick, and similar associations in honor of St. Patrick's Day, was one of the finest of that kind ever witnessed at Washington. The various organizations passed the White House this afternoon, and were reviewed by the President and members of the Cabinet.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is being observed here in the usual manner, but under the disadvantages of a cold easterly rain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated here by a large military and civic procession, a public banquet, and a grand ball.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with great éclat. The day opened with a salute of eighteen guns, one for each of the four provinces of Ireland, one for Ireland, and one for each of the thirteen Southern States. The weather was fine, The demonstration was imposing. The procession numbered 1,500, comprising eight societies, a military company, three bands of music, and carriages containing the orator, the Bishop, and others. The oration was delivered at noon, at the theatre, by Hon. M. P. O'Connor, of Charleston.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the Irish citizens of Buffalo with great spirit. The day was pleasant and mild. High mass was celebrated in the morning at the Cathedral, and at all the Catholic churches. In the afternoon, a large civic and military procession paraded the principal streets, with banners and music. The evening was devoted to a public lecture, the proceeds of which were donated to the orphan asylums. The celebration was the most successful ever held in this city, and the most perfect order maintained.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—A procession, composed of various Roman Catholic societies in full regalia, together with several hundred non-society citizens, with two bands of music paraded the streets to-day. Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral. The processionists marched to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, where they participated in the laying of the corner-stone of the new building for that institution, at which Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons officiated. The procession then proceeded to the Capital square, and passed the Executive mansion, where they were reviewed by the Governor, after which they were dismissed.

CHICAGO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed here by the celebration of high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Bishop Foley, and by a fine street parade of the various Irish civic and military societies. The procession was at least three miles long, and included over twenty organizations, each preceded by a band of music.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. March 17.—St. Patrick's anniversary was celebrated to-day by services in the Catholic Churches, and by a very large military and civic procession, which was reviewed by the Governor and Mayor. The weather was very unpleasant, but large crowds participated.

ST. LOUIS, March, 17.—The Irish citizens of this city celebrated St. Patrick's Day in their usually grand style. Several societies from the surrounding towns participated. The Irish temperance societies formed a division by themselves, and in view of the present temperance movement, attracted marked attention. They numbered many hundreds.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The colored citizens of Albany had a large meeting here last evening to take appropriate action on the death of Charles Sumner. Mr. J. C. Mathews presided, and eulogistic addresses were made by Messrs. John Q. Allen, E. W. Crosby, Jr., G. W. Johnson, Joseph Smith, and others. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

TEXT-BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—A number of gentlemen of the leading publishing houses of the country are in the city for the purpose of consulting with the State Board of Education in relation to the text-books used in the public schools.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—Resolutions were passed in the House to-day respecting the death of Senator Sumner and Ex-President Fillmore. No important matter transpired in the Legislature.

PROPOSED INCORPORATION OF BELLEVILLE, N. J., AS A CITY.

At a large and influential meeting, held in Belleville, N. J., Monday evening, it was voted, by a majority of over ten to one, to incorporate the place as the City of Belleville, and resolutions were adopted instructing Hon. T. S. Henry, member from that district, to urge the immediate passage of the bill of incorporation, now before the New-Jersey Legislature. A special committee of five was appointed to carry the measure into effect.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the matter in connection with the riparian rights of the State, submitted a report to-day setting forth that the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company is in possession of land under water valued at $500,000, without warrant from the State, and recommend that all legislation in regard to said railroad company be stopped until the matter is adjusted.

THE WEST INDIES.

HEAVY GALE AT BERMUDA—DISTURBANCES THREATENED ALONG THE COAST OF HAYTI—MISCELLANEOUS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 17.—The Alpha, which arrived here last evening, brings the following West India news:

There was a heavy gale at Bermuda on the 2d inst. No boats were, however, destroyed. In parts of the island animals and trees, in exposed situations, suffered. The potatoe crop in some places is blighted. A few days ago a whirlwind passed over Bailey's Bay, doing considerable damage.

Mr. Schlock, Attorney General of Jamaica, and sister died of yellow fever during the present month. A. A. G. Young has been appointed Administrator of the Government, and Mr. McGlosham Acting Colonial Secretary. Her Majesty's ship Eclipse has arrived at Jamaica, from Madeira, and sailed for Honduras. Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, flag-ship of Vice Admiral Wellesly, accompanied by the gun-boat Sypher, arrived at St. Thomas on the 3d inst. from Barbados.

Intelligence has been received from Port-au-Prince to the 6th inst., that disturbances were threatened along the coast, and the Haytian Government had dispatched a war-steamer to restore order. The mortality at Port-au-Prince had been unusually large, on account of the change of the season.

The revenue of Demerara for 1873 exceeds the estimates by $100,000, in spite of the loss by waste of $225,000 from the unsatisfactory manner in which the spirit license and rum duties are collected.

The weather continues showery and favorable for the growing crops in that colony. Produce comes forward slowly, grinding not having been generally resumed, and almost the whole is shipped on the estates' account to England.

There is no material change in values to record. Most of the sugar estates on the Island of Trinidad have commenced to grind.

The general estimate of the incoming crops is encouraging. It is thought the sugar crop will be equal, and may exceed, that of last year.

The defacing of copper coin has been made a penal offense in the colony.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 18—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen in New-England, with south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. South-easterly winds, cloudy weather, falling barometer, and high temperature prevail in the Middle States, with rain on the seaboard. South-easterly winds, rising barometer, high temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. North-westerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather in the north-west and Upper Lake Region. The rivers have fallen at Davenport, Keokuk, St. Louis, Cairo, Nashville, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and the Ohio River has risen slightly at Pittsburgh.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lake region, falling temperature, north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and snow, clearing in the forenoon.

For the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, north-westerly and south-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and falling temperature.

For the lower lakes, south-westerly winds, lower temperature, and clearing weather.

For the Southern States, south-westerly winds, rising barometer, clearing and clear weather.

For the Middle States, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, high temperature, and clearing weather.

For New-England, southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, partly clearing in the evening.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	32°	36°	3:30 P. M.	43°	50°
6 A. M.	31°	35°	6 P. M.	39°	47°
9 A. M.	33°	39°	9 P. M.	35°	45°
12 M.	40°	46°	12 P. M.	34°	42°

Average temperature yesterday.......42½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......35⅜°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $203,347.

Sarah Hunt, of the Friends' Society, addressed the Trenton, N. J., Legislature, yesterday.

The internal revenue officers have been advised of the death of Collector Hogate, of the Sixth Indiana District.

Officer Ritter, of Station No. 9, Boston, has been exonerated from blame by a Coroner's jury in the shooting of Michael Powers.

Intelligence has been received in Reading, Penn., of the death at London on Monday of Hon. J. Pringle Jones, formerly Judge of that district.

T. B. Farrow, while returning from a circus performance at Batesville, S. C., last Saturday night, was waylaid, murdered, and robbed by two negroes, who made their escape.

At a charter election held at Middleton, N.Y., yesterday, Halstead Sweet, Republican, was elected Mayor by twenty-two majority, over James N. Pronk, Democrat and Liberal.

A posse of officers made a descent on a cock-pit in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, while a cock-fight was in progress, and arrested thirteen men and captured six game-cocks.

EULOGIUM ON CHARLES SUMNER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—The following resolution, introduced by Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt, passed both Houses of the Legislature to-day:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island have received with profound regret the intelligence of the decease of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, and desire to express and place upon their records their appreciation of his scholarly statesmanship, devoted patriotism, and his sturdy personal and political integrity.

SUICIDE AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—George R. Downing, agent of Adams' Express Company, committed suicide this evening, in his private office, by shooting himself through the head. He had appeared to be in his usual spirits but a few moments previously, and had been conversing with a medical friend about a disease of the heart from which he suffered. He was a young man much esteemed.

MARINE DISASTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 17.—The steamboat South-western, hence on Thursday, for Shreveport, with a full list of passengers, and 500 tons of an assorted cargo, was burned at Colfax, on Sunday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. They are valued at $30,000, and are insured for $10,000. The passengers lost their baggage. The officers and crew of the South-western returned here by the Marie Louise.

THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 17.—The Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to-day refused to accept a proposition of the Southern Security Company to annul the lease and restore control of the road to the stockholders on payment of a bonus of $160,000, which the Security claim to have lost in running the connecting roads.

THE STORM IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 17.—The river at this point is now twenty-five feet deep. The rain has ceased, and apprehensions of a freshet are removed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

INDISPOSITION OF THE REICHSTAG TO FIX THE ARMY STRENGTH AT 400,000—DISSOLUTION THREATENED.

BERLIN, March 17.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* intimates that the Reichstag will be dissolved if it persists in the refusal to fix the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000 men, as demanded by the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH TO CHISELHURST—THE MINISTERIAL ELECTION.

LONDON, March 17.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Ex-Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst to-day.

Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote have been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE INCOME TAX—ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, March 18—5:30 A. M.—It is said that the Queen's speech on the reassembling of Parliament will propose a reduction of two pence on the pound in the income tax.

Viscount Barrington, a Conservative, has been re-elected to Parliament from Eye, Suffolk, by 270 majority.

AUSTRIA.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS.

VIENNA, March 17.—The Roman Catholic Bishops in the Reichsrath threaten to withdraw if the passage of the Ecclesiastical bills is pressed.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

THE DISTRESS INCREASING—100,000 EMACIATED APPLICANTS FOR FOOD.

CALCUTTA, March 17.—The distress from the famine in Bengal is increasing, and many thousands of the natives are dependent upon the Government for food.

In the Tirhoot district 100,000 persons, all of whom were in an emaciated condition, made application for relief within the last ten days.

KHIVA.

ANARCHY REPORTED TO PREVAIL IN THE KHANATE.

LONDON, March 18.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Central Asia represents that anarchy reigns in Khiva.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—A temperance mass-meeting, held in St. Paul's Methodist Church to-night, was largely attended. Judge West delivered the principal address. The whole management of the movement will hereafter be committed to women. Judge West presented, in the Constitutional Convention, to-day, a proposed amendment to the Constitution requiring legislation to regulate the traffic in liquors, and empowering county and township Trustees to prohibit the traffic.

FREE "LAGER" IN WILLIAMSPORT, PENN.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn, March 17.—The temperance movement is still in progress, with increased interest. Many saloons have been closed. The ladies started out this afternoon, and on reaching Washington street it was ascertained that 200 or 300 Germans had congregated. Lager beer was served from a wagon, and the crowd was boisterous and threatening. Tumblers were thrown and the Police threatened. This movement was unexpected, and has greatly injured the cause of the liquor-sellers. Two arrests were made.

TEMPERANCE REFORM AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—A conference of Pastors and delegates of the churches was held this afternoon, to consider the temperance question. It was resolved to exhort the churches of the State to prayer and supplication in their public assemblies and private devotions, that God would abate and destroy the evil; to memoralize the State and City Governments in favor of prohibitory legislation; to appoint committees to wait upon owners of buildings where liquor is sold, and upon dealers, and urge the abandonment of all participation in the evil. Nothing was done looking to an especial effort on the part of the ladies, on the streets, in the saloons and bar-rooms.

THE CAUSE IN OHIO.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 17.—The crusaders continue crowding the saloonists. The area of their march was extended to-day, and new saloons were subjected to their visitations. Eleven days have passed without a distinct conquest, but the women are as resolute as ever. The liquor-dealers propose a straight fight at the Spring elections.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 17.—The interest in the temperance movement is increasing. Meetings are held nightly in different parts of the city.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF SPICE MILLS—LOSS, $55,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17.—The spice manufactory of C. J. Felles & Bro., at Faukland, near this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames were discovered soon after midnight, and were then so far under headway as to baffle all efforts to save any of the contents of the building. The value of building and machinery is stated at $40,000 and the stock at $15,000. The insurances are not distinctly ascertained, but include $10,000 in a Chester County company and $8,000 in this city. The walls of the building are standing, and much of the machinery being of iron, including water-wheels, &c., it is probably still available for use. The origin of the fire was probably accidental, though there are suspicions of incendiarism.

A special dispatch to the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Chronicle* from Modoc City states that early yesterday morning fire was discovered issuing from the Oil Exchange Hotel. The flames spread rapidly, reaching the Bateman House on the opposite side of the street. About thirty-five buildings were destroyed. The loss cannot be definitely ascertained, but is estimated at $100,000; partially insured.

William Lathrop's house in Newport, N. H., was burned Monday night. The loss is $2,000, and is covered by insurance.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred, last evening, in a frame house in Tremont, occupied by Joseph S. Rowan, caused by a mattrass taking fire from a stove. Damage, $1,000; insured for $3,000 in the Westchester Insurance Company.

THE KELSEY CASE.

HUNTINGTON, Long Island, March 17.—The Kelsey mystery is about to be revived. Arthur M. Prime, son of Claudius B. Prime, who was indicted last Fall for supposed perjury in an examination before Coroner Baylis, was this day cited to appear at Riverhead for trial. Col. B. Fellows, of New-York, appeared in behalf of Prime, but, owing to the non-appearance of the Coroner until afternoon, the case could not be brought to trial in time for Col. Fellows to get through and return to New-York this evening. It was, therefore, adjourned.

THE SCHOONER BICKFORD A TOTAL LOSS.

NORFOLK, Va., March 17.—The wrecking steamer Baker has arrived from the schooner Bickford, before reported ashore on the Middle Ground. The schooner lies four feet under water at high tide, the deck being forced up by the swelling of her cargo of corn. She has been stripped of everything above decks, and will be a total loss.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 17.

SENATE.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said a great effort had been made recently to show that money is abundant in the City of New-York. Such was a perversion of the true state of affairs, as would be seen by a petition which he presented from about 400 leading business men of that City, some of them using millions of money in their business, in which they protest against the efforts now being made to reduce the volume of currency, and pray that the same may be increased, so that the business of the country may be safely carried on. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, presented sundry petitions of citizens of his State for an increase in the volume of currency, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial, which he said was numerously signed by business men of New-York City, in which they set forth that they are greatly alarmed at the action of the money-lenders to induce Congress to forbid any increased issue of currency, which at present is insufficient to transact the legitimate business of the country, and ask that it be increased.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented a petition of citizens of Detroit in opposition to any increase in the volume of paper currency, and favoring a speedy return to specie payments. He said the petition was signed by all classes of business men, and represented ninety-five per cent. of the whole business interest of that place. It was referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a memorial of citizens of Wayne County in that State, favoring the issue of greenbacks in place of national bank currency.

JURISDICTION OVER AMERICANS IN TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to authorize the President to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman dominions and in Egypt, established or to be established, under the authority of the Sublime Porte, and in the Government of Egypt, which was passed.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said some weeks ago, when the Civil Rights bill was under discussion, upon his statement that if the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee it would be reported back soon, the late Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) agreed to the reference, and he (Mr. Frelinghuysen) now desired to state that the committee had spent two days in perfecting the bill. It was now ready to be reported to the Senate, having received the approval of the majority of the committee; but as the author of the bill had been taken away, he (Mr. Frelinghuysen) moved not to report the bill or call it up until the Chairman of the committee, (Mr. Edmunds,) who favors it, should be present, that he might take part in the debate. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had consented to delay in reporting the bill on account of the ill-health of Mr. Edmunds.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC LAND GRANT.

Mr. HAGER presented resolutions of the California Legislature, asking that the lands heretofore withdrawn in California for the benefit of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad be restored to the public domain, the railroad company having forfeited its land grant by non-compliance with its charter. Also, resolutions of the same body favoring the survey and sale of mountain grazing lands in California, and favoring the passage of a bill relinquishing a portion of the Presidio reservation to the City of San Francisco for use as a public park.

A REVOLUTIONARY CLAIM.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, introduced a bill to refund to the State of Georgia the sum of $35,555 expended for supplies for troops under the command of Gen. James Jackson in the year 1777, engaged in local defense for the common cause of independence. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said, on the 13th of March, just as the Senate was about to adjourn, the President *pro tem.* appointed him Chairman of the joint select committee to investigate the District of Columbia Government affairs. The question having arisen in the committee as to the authority of the President *pro tem.* of the Senate to appoint a Chairman of a committee, he had come to the conclusion that there was cause for doubt as to the power of the Chair, and he had therefore declined to act under the appointment, not feeling warranted in doing so.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senate itself could not appoint a Chairman of a joint select committee without an infringement upon the rights of the other House. Neither could the House of Representatives make such an appointment. He supposed the true intent and meaning of the order was to appoint the Senator from Nevada Chairman of the Senate branch of the committee. But if the joint committee was composed integrally of two committees, then there must be a quorum of both the House and Senate committees present in order to have a quorum of the joint committee. Again, who would have power to administer the oaths of the committee if each body appointed a Chairman. He argued that it was for the two committees acting jointly to elect a Chairman. The President of the Senate had not the right unless specially authorized by the Senate to appoint a Chairman of any committee whatever. It was mere courtesy that the first named in the committee usually acted as Chairman. Any committee, at any time, may elect its own Chairman. The Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) did decline to act as Chairman, and he (Mr. Thurman) also declined. The committee had elected the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) as Chairman, as it had a right to do. He (Mr. Thurman) denied the power of the President *pro tem.*, not only to appoint a Chairman of the Senate branch of the committee, but even to appoint the Senator from Nevada, (Mr. Stewart,) or any other Senator, to take precedence of Senators already appointed on it, without authority of the Senate. The Senate, of course, could do as it pleased, but the President could not appoint any Chairman. He quoted from the debates of Congress in 1848 to show that where a vacancy existed on a committee the Vice President could only appoint a member to fill the vacancy and not appoint a Chairman, and said that he gave notice to the committee, after Mr. Boutwell was excused and before Mr. Stewart was appointed, that he would move that the committee elect its own Chairman as soon as the vacancy on it be filled.

Mr. STEWART agreed with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) that his (Mr. Stewart's) appointment as Chairman was irregular, and he desired to be excused from service at all under that form of appointment.

Mr. HAMLIN said it was within the power of the committee to elect its own Chairman, and the action necessary to make the record correct was for the President *pro tem.* to appoint the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) a member of the committee instead of Chairman. The committee itself had settled the difficulty by the election of its own Chairman.

The Chair (Mr. CARPENTER) said he had no desire now, nor had he any intention to usurp any authority. The original resolution provided that a joint committee be raised, and the opinion of the Chair was, without reflection on the subject, that the power which the Senate possessed was ordinarily conferred upon the Chair. The Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen) was not appointed Chairman when the committee was first raised, but named as first member of the committee, which member usually acted as Chairman. He (Mr. Carpenter) had supposed there were two committees which met jointly the same as the Committee of Conference. After the Senator from New-Jersey declined, he appointed Mr. Boutwell, intending him to act as Chairman, to fill the vacancy, and so when he appointed the gentleman from Nevada, (Mr. Stewart,) he intended him to act as Chairman. He would be delighted now to be corrected by the Senate in any error committed.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not intend to impugn the action of the Chair.

The Chair replied that he did not understand the Senator as impugning it.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the journal of March 13 be corrected by the appointment of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) as a member of the committee instead of as Chairman of the committee. Agreed to.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the national bank currency.

Mr. LOGAN addressed the Senate. He quoted additional statistics to show that his former estimate of the amount of money in England, instead of being too great, was, in fact, too small. He charged the contractionists with relying wholly upon a theory not applicable to the state of things in our own country, and making no effort to contradict his facts and figures. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), and said that the arguments of that gentleman against an increase all consisted in ringing changes on the cry of speculation produced by a redundant currency. If the gentleman (Mr. Schurz) was correct, a redundant currency caused the panic; otherwise his whole argument had no force or applicability whatever. As England and France, according to wealth and population, have a larger amount of money than we have, then whatever prevents panics there the same cause ought to produce the same effect here. The failure of the panic and of all the power of Wall street to affect the standing of our currency showed that the panic did not in any way result from the character of this currency. If there was an excess of currency at the time the panic came on, why did the price of gold fall, and why did New-York bankers and merchants besiege the President and Secretary for more money? If they were overburdened with it, how did it happen that three Western cities absorbed twenty-four out of twenty-five millions issued in 1873? They moved heaven and earth when they felt its wants, but now that the West was in want they gave her the cold shoulder and opposed her appeal, and the Senator from Missouri assisted them. If there was such an abundance of money, how was it that twenty millions of certified checks were issued by the Bank Association during the panic to supply the place of money? Did not the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) know that during the year 1873 $33,972,773,969 of checks and certificates, based in great part upon faith, passed through the New-York Clearing-house, while the transactions of the London Clearing-house for 1872 amounted to $30,000,000,000, nearly $4,000,000,000 less than at New-York? If there is an abundance of money, why does interest range in the West from twelve to twenty-four per cent.? Why are petitions from thousands in the West pouring into Congress, asking an increase? Why are the papers of the West, including those whose interests the Senator from Missouri is [illegible] supposed to represent, nearly all speaking out for an increase of currency in some form? Nine-tenths of all the people outside of the money lenders and large merchants desire and need an increase of currency. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) took good care not to appeal to his own State for evidence. He says this currency has exerted a "pernicious influence" for the past eleven years. Has he been taking a Rip Van Winkle sleep during that time, that he has failed to mark our progress and prosperity? Is the wonderful increase in wealth and manufactured products of Missouri one of the "pernicious influences" he so much deplores and regrets? The manufactured products of St. Louis alone are four times as much as those of the entire State in 1860. The Senator from Missouri gave an entirely new principle in political economy—one of his own invention. He says that the increase in business, wealth, and population does not require a corresponding increase in currency. This is certainly his own invention, and the whole credit of it is due him. According to this, the new theory, we need no more money now than in the days of Washington; St. Louis needs no more than Jefferson City or St. Joe. Business, he says, can be done without much money. It can be carried on by means of bank checks and certificates, through clearing-houses. The Senator imagines himself in London or New-York, and forgets that he claims to be from Missouri. He seems to imagine banks and a clearing-house at every village and cross-road in the West. He tells us at one time that money will seek the best market; at another that the East is already burdened with an excess. Yet, he argues that if we increase the volume of currency it will flow from the South and West to the East, as water flows to the ocean. He tells us, also, that if we authorize North Carolina to establish banks, the more she puts into operation the less currency she will have in circulation. In other words, he says to the South and West, "You do not know what is best for yourselves. Go on tilling the soil, which is your proper employment. You don't know anything about money matters. Leave all that matter to the more intelligent moneyed men of the East, and borrow from them. Your business is to work for them, and take the wealth of your section to pay interest to them. Your increase in manufactures and wealth is pernicious to your welfare." He argued there was a remarkable similarity between the arguments and illustrations of the Senator from Missouri and those of Eastern capitalists. He referred to the quotation from Marco Polo made by the Senator, (Mr. Schurz,) and said that no similarity existed between the money there referred to and our money. He said the arguments and sophisms of the Senator from Missouri might be considered simply as attempts to amuse, if it were not for the grand scheme which appears to lie at the bottom of this onslaught upon greenbacks and outcry for specie payments. Every plan they offer embraces the plan of retiring greenbacks, which do not bear interest, and substituting in their place interest-bearing bonds, payable in gold, without the power of reconversion into greenbacks so as to keep them in circulation, thereby imposing upon the necks of the people an additional burden of twenty millions per annum, and for what purpose and for whose benefit? To enable the Eastern money-holders to have a secure place to loan their surplus funds, and at the same time to get additional interest upon these bonds. They seem to want some way to drain the Treasury of its gold, and thus leave the whole monetary power of the Government in their hands, and at the mercy of Eastern money-holders. Is it any wonder, then, that the West and South, who understand this thing, should look upon it as a movement to strengthen and perpetuate the money monopoly which the present legal restriction gives to the East? It may not surprise us that an Eastern Senator should advocate this policy, but what are we to think when we see Western Senators in the very front of this movement? Is the present movement among farmers, mechanics, and working men without significance? Are we so silly as to suppose that they will see their wages reduced to a mere pittance without a severe struggle? If there are labor strikes and stoppage of business now, what may we expect if we undertake to decrease the currency so that wages will not purchase bread. He said we had more money during the time when the whole South was shut out from its use than we have now, and yet a less amount must supply the wants of the whole country with eleven millions more of people to be furnished with a circulating medium, to say nothing of the fact that four millions of people formerly slaves are now free, and must be supplied with a medium of exchange. It is said that speculation in railroads was the cause of the panic, and that this speculation was induced by an abundance of money. Where did these railroads sell their bonds to raise the three hundred and forty million annually used by them? Were these all taken here? No, Sir! Many were based on gold and sold in Europe, therefore this mania for speculation spoken of has nothing more to do with the amount and character of our currency than did the tulip mania with the money of Holland or the Darien scheme with the money of Scotland. Why do we go to Europe to sell railroad bonds and pay interest to foreigners? Simply because we have not the money here, and, if the Senator (Mr. Schurz) is allowed to lead the Senate in this matter, we will still continue to pay tribute to Europe. He presented a table giving the conditions of the New-York banks for five years past, showing that these bear no evidence of unusual loans immediately preceding the panic. The Senator from Missouri had said that the poor men of this country have nine hundred and fifty millions of money on deposit in the savings banks, a larger amount than there is now in the United States, and sufficient, if a run should be made, to drain every bank and the United States Treasury of every dollar. This will certainly be good news to those who are starving in New-York and other cities, and while this scheme of contraction is before the country, these poor people would do well to look after their money a little. Mr. Logan then presented tables to show that New-England had $110,000,000 national bank circulation, and Illinois less than $18,000,000; that Illinois paid $16,000,000 of internal revenue taxes, and New-England but $5,000,000; Illinois had to pay back to the Government each year an amount nearly equal to her bank circulation, while New-England paid but one twenty-second part. In conclusion, he called upon the Senate to adopt that liberal policy of free banking, which, properly guarded, will not only do justice to all, but will develop the latent resources of the South, which lie dormant under a former mistaken policy, and which will utilize the water-power of Virginia, and the power locked up in the vast coal-fields of Indiana and Illinois, the iron-mountains of Missouri, and the agricultural resources of the whole country; a policy that will put our manufactories again in operation and iron foundries in blast, and give employment to idle hands, prosperity to producers, and happiness to the whole country. He warned the moneyed power of this country that, if they attempt to impose further burdens upon the masses of the people, they will finally lose their power altogether. He would stand by the rights of the people, no matter how the moneyed monopolies might attack him or the metropolitan newspapers abuse and criticise him.

The Senate, then at 5:30 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented resolutions reciting the allegation that bills for advertising have been presented to the Treasury Department, which advertising had been done in defiance of the law of the 15th of July, 1870, requiring written orders for all advertising, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all such bills, and of the correspondence relating thereto. Adopted.

TITLE TO MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. LOWE, of Kansas, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported, with a recommendation that it pass, a bill relating to placer mining lands in California. The bill provides that public lands, other than those containing claims or lodes of quartz-bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, &c., or lands containing coal, shall not be excluded as mineral land from pre-emption or homestead entry, unless it be shown that bona fide mining claims exist therein; or the land is necessary for outlet or other mining easement, and that the price of agricultural and placer mineral land outside of the limits of railroad grants shall be $1 25 per acre.

After debate, Mr. LOWE moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and it was so referred.

Mr. PAGE, of California, from the same committee, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill supplemental to the Mining act of May 10, 1872, in relation to perfecting titles to mining lands.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that all persons, companies, or corporations that own claims or mines on the Comstock Lode must make applications for patents within six months.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered an amendment that the bill shall not affect or make void the proceedings for patents of applicants for claims on the Comstock Lode, nor affect the provisions of the Sutro Tunnel act.

Mr. KENDALL, of Nevada, opposed Mr. Negley's amendment, which, he said, involved millions on millions of the property of his constituents.

All the amendments were ordered to be printed and the bill then went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

After a conflict for precedence between the Cheap Transportation bill, the Legislative Appropriation bill, and a contested election case, the House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, called attention to the inequality of the compensation provided for the officials of Congress, and for those of the various other departments of the Government, and he offered various amendments for the reduction of the pay of door-keepers and messengers in the Capitol, all of which amendments were rejected.

In the course of a discussion on one of these amendments, Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, having moved *pro forma* to reduce an item $10, and it having been referred to by the Chairman as "the ten-dollar amendment," expressed considerable indignation against members on the Democratic side of the House, who, while preaching economy, voted against all propositions to reduce expenses. He also alluded to the Chairman as one who professed to be largely in favor of economy, and of an increase in the hours of clerical labor of the poor girls in the departments, and yet the Chairman had undertaken to fling a taunt at him in relation to his amendment.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, to whom Mr. Speer had alluded, said that he had never adopted the policy of watching the spigot while the bung-hole ran loose, and he intimated that that was the policy of Mr. Speer, who had voted for the bill to add forty-nine new members to the House of Representatives with salaries of $5,000 each and mileage, which bill he (Mr. Niblack) had voted against and opposed.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who had charged the Republican Party with extravagance, and extolled the economical Administration of Mr. Buchanan by asserting that there never had been such a season of profligacy as in the four years of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, when the revenues ran down from $64,000,000 to $56,000,000, and when the people were so persecuted by taxation, extravagance, and bad legislation that immigration shrank from 250,000 a year to 91,000, and the tide of emigration equaled that of immigration.

Mr. COX, of New-York, joined in the discussion, and declared that language was inadequate to express the contempt of the people for the namby-pamby, shilly-shally, wishy-washy economy of the House. They heard a good deal of grinding, but they saw no meal. [Laughter.] That was a Persian idea. It was Oriental wisdom. Because gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House, aided by one honorable gentleman on the Republican side, (Mr. Willard, of Vermont,) undertook to challenge comparison between the expenditures of the present time and those of 1861 or 1866 on the question of salaries, they were told that it was a small matter; but he would remind the Sunday-school scholars on the other side of the House that

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land."

Members on the other side would go home to their State conventions and their county conventions, and would present resolutions that it is the duty of all men to practice economy, and yet they would, (he would not say sneak,) between the tellers, vote down all propositions to reduce expenses, but when the yeas and nays were called they would not be there. He himself did not belong to any side of the House. [Laughter.] He was not particularly in affiliation with any one side or the other. He was an eclectic philosopher. [Laughter.] He picked out gentlemen like the Chairman and other distinguished members on both sides, and made his party with them. The people were doing the same thing. There was meaning in the late election in New-Hampshire, and there would be bigger meaning in the coming election in Connecticut, and more still among the grangers. He understood from distinguished Western men that hardly a member on either side of the House would ever come back. [General laughter.]

There being a difficulty in getting a quorum to vote, the committee rose after having got through only two and a half pages of the bill.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army, which was made a special order for the first Tuesday in April.

The bill contemplates the reduction of the army by the ordinary causes of depletion to nine regiments of cavalry, four of artillery, and twenty of infantry.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. WHITELY, of Georgia, a bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Thomas Hardeman, Jr., of Georgia.

Mr. TODD, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn over till Thursday. Negatived.

LAUNCH OF THE CITY OF PEKING.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, a member of the Committee on Commerce, renewed the proposition that to-morrow be devoted to the debate on the Cheap Transportation bill. The members of his committee he said regarded it almost as part of their duty to attend the launch of the largest steam-ship ever built in the United States.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS withdrew his objection, and unanimous consent was given.

The House then at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for debate on the Transportation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session, the debate on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce was opened by Mr. Scudder, of New-Jersey, who opposed the bill on legal, constitutional, and practical grounds. There were eleven members present, including the Speaker *pro tem.*, (Mr. Sprague, of Ohio.)

The debate was continued by Messrs. Holman, of Indiana, and Cotton, of Iowa, in support of the bill in its general features.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

THE INTERNAL WATER TRAFFIC — STEAM-POWER ON CANALS AS A MOTOR.

Pursuant to call a meeting of members of the New-York Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Franklin Edson, President, in the chair. After the reading of the call authorizing the meeting, the President introduced Mr. Henry Hill, who had prepared an address relative to the introduction of steam on the canals. Mr. Hill in his remarks presented no especially new features upon the canal question, but in a very neat résumé of the early history of the Produce Exchange, an institution closely allied to canal measures, he led his hearers to a consideration of the wisdom of steam navigation upon the Erie Canal. In this connection Mr. Hill spoke of the responsibility of the New-York Produce Exchange in watching over the canals, and said that the apathy of the citizens of New-York was imperiling the prosperity of the City. New-York merchants must, the speaker said, give heed to the problem of cheap transportation and proper terminal facilities if they would keep up with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and even Montreal, in securing the great traffic from the West. In regard to the introduction of steam on the canals, Mr. Hill said that the fear of washing the banks had proved fallacious; that steam would eclipse horse-power, and that the expenses of canal transportation would be reduced twenty-six per cent. The canals should be given their required width and depth of water, and then with steam cheap transportation must come. Mr. Hill thought that in actual point of cheapness the railroads could never compete with the canals in transporting heavy freight. The speaker further claimed that new canals can be built more cheaply than railroads, provided that steam be the motive power used on both; and he could not see wherein the railroads could compete with the canals in cheap transportation, even giving the former the terminal facilities demanded. Mr. Hill urged the Exchange to stand by the canals, and to oppose the funding of the canal debt. Monopoly should be fought against strenuously, for if monopolists, by their selfish measures, prevent the raising of grain, the grain will not exist for transportation. Steam on the canals brings water transportation of grain down to five days' time from Buffalo to New-York. The speaker closed with an earnest appeal for the preservation and improvement of the Erie Canal.

Mr. J. M. Hannahs, of Chicago, was introduced, and read an extract from the Chicago *Tribune* of a recent date, giving a correspondence between Mr. Hannahs and Mr. F. A. Alberger, Chairman of the House Committee on the Canals, relative to the adoption of a system of towing on the canals. The points of the correspondence were not especially new or original, having been often discussed before.

Mr. A. E. Orr presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The commercial interests of New-York are seriously threatened by the diversion of trade, and

Whereas, We recognize the Erie Canal as one of our chief arteries of trade, and the principal medium by which our commercial prestige is to be retained, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the dredging of the Erie Canal to its legal depth, and the removal of bench walls and other obstructions, and the improving of the lock gates, is a necessity to the development of its full capacity, and that the doubling of the remaining single locks be urged to a speedy completion in order to facilitate the introduction of steam as a motor at the earliest practicable moment. Also, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five from this Exchange be appointed to proceed to Albany with power to represent this Exchange in a strenuous and persistent effort to influence legislation needful to the objects herein stated.

The President appointed as such committee, Messrs. L. J. N. Stark, Lewis Roberts, James H. Drake, L. Hazeltine, Jr., F. D. Moulton. The meeting then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the Republican General Committee was held last evening, when the organization for the year was completed. Mr. Hugh Gardner presided. The following committees were then appointed for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

District.	District.
1. Michael W. Burns.	12. John Hart.
2. Morris Friedman.	13. Charles S. Spencer.
3. David G. McKilvey.	14. Joseph C. Pinckney.
4. Chas. M. Brackett.	15. ——
5. Stephen G. Cook.	16. William Laimbeer.
6. ——	17. Benjamin K. Phelps.
7. Jacob H. Gunther.	18. Horace M. Ruggles.
8. Solon B. Smith.	19. Richard H. Greene.
9. Geo. B. Deane.	20. George Opdyke.
10. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.	21. Clarence Heidelberg.
11. Thos. C. Acton.	

Finance Committee—Marshall B. Blake, Edmund Stevenson, S. B. W. Vance, Louis J. Phillips, Frank E. Howe, J. R. Russell, Chas. A. Flammer.

Committee on Naturalization—Wm. H. Albertson, Robert B. Boyd, Constantine Nitzsche, John M. Lanthier, Isaac H. Hunt, David H. Crowley, and Jno. Robinson.

Committee on Resolutions—Wm. A. Darling, Henry C. Robinson, John H. White, John D. Lanson, George W. Parker.

Committee on Printing—Pierre C. Van Wyck, Samuel G. Acton, and John A. Meck.

The committee then adjourned, but the Chairman subsequently, in an informal manner, stated that the draft of a set of resolutions on the death of Charles Sumner was prepared and was now under the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions. They will be presented at the next meeting.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

On Monday night a frightful calamity was averted by the merest accident. Thomas A. Morse and family, living in the vicinity of Cypress Hills, Long Island, retired at an early hour, leaving a fire burning in the stove on the basement floor. An hour or so later Mr. Morse perceived a strange odor permeating the house, and called the attention of his wife to the fact, but she had noticed nothing peculiar, and so the matter dropped. A little son of Mr. Morse, sleeping in another part of the house, a short time later caught the strange smell, and finding it was gas, and thinking something wrong, arose hastily and went to his father's room, and was surprised to find him breathing in a peculiar manner, and upon calling and shaking him and getting no response he became greatly frightened and ran to a neighboring house and alarmed the inmates. On arriving at the door it was almost impossible to enter, but making an effort they penetrated to the sleeping apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Morse and brought them into the open air, where they revived after some time. It is thought that the high wind which prevailed turned the damper, thus throwing the gas into the room.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

THE QUESTION OF APPOINTING A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT — REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—MISCELLANEOUS.

The New-York Methodist Conference reassembled yesterday morning in the Graham Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, Eastern District, Rev. J. J. Smith, D. D., presiding, and Rev. Mr. Woodward acting as Secretary. Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Paterson, N. J., was appointed a committee to fix the proper time for taking up the annual collection in the various churches. Messrs. Hanks, Paintor, and Woodward were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Senator Sumner, and Messrs. Smith, Homan, and Robinson were appointed to draft rules for the government of the next conference. Rev. Mr. Woodworth, at his own request, was left without an appointment for this year, and letters of a commendatory nature were granted him. Rev. Mr. Staples moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Rev. Mr. Robinson, and, after a brief discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The subject of creating the office of a General Superintendent in the Methodist Church is now being discussed in the *Methodist Recorder*, we, therefore, the members of the New-York Conference assembled, desire to express our opinion upon this important subject by adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard our present system of centralizing our efforts in carrying forward the general work of the Church, through the general boards—that of Education, Publication, and the Missionary, and their corresponding agencies—as being in embryo all that is necessary to secure the full co-operation of the churches in carrying on the general interests of the denomination.

Resolved, That we therefore request the next General Conference of our Church to confer upon the said boards and their agencies such executive and advisory powers in reference to the general interests of the Church as may be necessary to secure said result.

Resolved, Whereas the New Testament recognizes no higher grade of office or order than that of Pastors, (the apostolic office being temporary and confined to the lives of the apostles;) we therefore look with disfavor upon any proposition to create any order or office in the Church higher than that of New Testament Bishops, which are the Pastors of the local churches.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the continued agitation of the subject of change in our ecclesiastical economy, which can but produce the most disastrous results in reference to the prosperity of our Church, in loosening denominational attachment, dampening the zeal of the most ardent members and friends of our beloved Zion, by impressing the public mind with the idea that we lack confidence and satisfaction with our New Testament system of Church polity, and thereby prevent the intelligent, the stable, and worthy portion of society from uniting with our denomination.

The Chairman suggested the necessity of the Stationing Committee meeting at once, as the delegates had to leave at an early hour. The committee accordingly retired. A letter was received from Rev. E. Stockwell, whose name was stricken from the roll yesterday. It was dated on the 9th inst. from Booneville, Warwick County, Ind. He regretted he was not permitted to answer to his name at this Conference. After closing his labors in the month of September last in the Prairie Circuit, there seemed to him to be a call to the City of Evansville. He went there and found a great opening for an organization of the Methodist Church "with a little missionary money." On account of the money panic, however, no funds could be obtained, and he was, therefore, obliged to go to Booneville, where he has been holding protracted meetings, and he converted quite a large number of persons who were hardened sinners. He felt more like consecrating himself to the Lord than ever, and he desired to remain in the New-York Methodist Conference, as he was undecided where to locate. He asked to be left without an appointment, and concluded by requesting a traveling certificate. The consideration of the letter was postponed until the afternoon session, and the conference adjourned.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Mr. Robinson, who had been appointed to fix a time for taking up the annual collections, reported that the collection for the superannuated preachers be taken up in June, that for the home missions in August, and the conference collection in September. The report was adopted.

Mr. Paintor moved that a committee be appointed to obtain an incorporation for the Home Missionary Society connected with their church.

Mr. Robinson strongly opposed the motion, which, on a vote being taken, was declared lost.

Dr. Cowen moved that the resolution passed by the last conference directing the incorporation of the Mission Society be expunged from the minutes.

Mr. Staples thought there was no necessity for such a motion. The action of the last was not binding on this conference.

Mr. Paintor opposed the motion. If it was carried he would never again urge the claims of the Mission Society before any church.

Mr. Kendrick was sorry to hear such remarks from Mr. Paintor, a father of the church, and he hoped he would take them back.

Mr. Paintor—Never.

Mr. Robinson also disagreed with Mr. Paintor.

After considerable discussion the motion was laid on the table.

The following report was read and adopted:

Your Committee on Education would respectfully report as follows:

Whereas, It is the experience of our denomination, as well as of all others, that in order to meet and refute the attacks of modern infidelity, and keep pace with advancing literature and science, it is necessary that there should be an educated ministry, and

Whereas, In order to meet this necessity, our Church has founded an institution of learning of high distinction in Adrian, Mich., with facilities for educating our young men and women not exceeded by any institution of the kind in the land, and,

Whereas, Its general agents, N. R. Swift and J. B. Walker, who are among us, bring encouraging reports concerning the success of their efforts, and more particularly in regard to the liquidating the debt now resting upon the institution, therefore,

Resolved, That individually and as a conference we pledge our good will and support, both in patronage and finance, to Adrian College.

Resolved, That we will renew our efforts in endeavoring to support worthy young men in their struggles to gain an education better qualifying them for the work of the ministry.

The report was adopted.

Messrs. Hulsart and Woodworth presented an address to the various churches urging increased interest in religious matters.

Messrs. Hanks and Woodworth presented the following report on the death of Hon. Charles Sumner, which was adopted:

The committee appointed by this conference to give expression to our sentiments in view of the death of Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, ask leave to report as follows:

Resolved, That while we recognize the hand of Providence in the removal by death of one of America's greatest sons, a scholar, an honest man, a faithful vindicator of the eternal principles of human rights, as he understood them, and a genuine American citizen, we feel that our Senate has lost a great leader, our literature a chief contributor, our Government a true patriot, and our best and purest society a stainless member.

The following communication was read:

BROOKLYN, March 16, 1874.

To the Annual Conference of the Methodist Church in session at the Graham Avenue Church, Brooklyn:

This is to certify that the society connected with the Grand Street Methodist Church have hereby recalled Brother Pearsall as our delegate to your body, and hereby authorize Brother John Snyder to act as our legal delegate.

B. HICKMAN, Chairman.

WM. J. FOWLER, Secretary.

A motion was made and carried to lay the communication on the table.

Rev. Mr. Woodworth moved that the character of Brother Woodward be reconsidered.

President—What are the grounds of your motion?

Mr. Woodworth—The reason is the action which Mr. Woodward took at the meeting in the Grand Street Church last night, in the withdrawal of Mr. Pearsall from this conference.

Mr. Robinson—Mr. Woodward's character was passed before that meeting took place, and why should you call it in question now?

President—I think the conference has the right to reconsider the character of a brother.

Mr. Robinson—I appeal from your decision.

The Chairman's decision was, on motion, sustained.

Mr. Robinson—When you pass a man's character you cannot go back. If he has done anything wrong it is a question for investigation.

Mr. Woodworth said that Mr. Woodward went to the meeting last night and participated in deliberations of a revolutionary character, while a member of this conference.

Chairman—Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Robinson—No, Sir, we are not ready.

Mr. Staples said it was ridiculous to suppose that a man could be a member of two churches at the same time.

Mr. Woodward said he did not for a moment suppose he was doing wrong in going to a meeting when he believed he was a member of the Church Society.

Mr. Kendrick warmly defended the action of Mr. Woodward, after which the President put the motion to reconsider Mr. Woodward's character, which was carried.

Mr. Robinson strongly protested against the outrage, which he characterized as a violation of all personal rights.

President—The character of Brother Woodward is now stands where it stood before you passed his character.

Mr. Robinson asked to have his protest entered against the action of the conference in this matter.

President—The name of Brother Woodward is now before the conference, and the brethren have the privilege of asking him such questions as they consider fit.

Mr. Paintor—It is alleged that Mr. Woodward offered a resolution of a revolutionary character at the meeting referred to. Here it is, (reading the resolution passed at the Grand Street Church, which is given above.) It is now for you to decide whether it is of a revolutionary nature.

Mr. Woodward emphatically denied that he proposed the resolution in question.

Mr. Hanks said it would be better for Brother Woodward to remain quiet. He participated in a church meeting while a member of this conference, and against that proceeding he (Mr. Hanks) protested.

Mr. Staples considered that Mr. Woodward acted as he did through mistake. He was, however, surprised to learn that Mr. Kendrick, who should have known better, had also participated in the proceedings of that meeting. While under charges he should have suspended all relations with the Grand Street Church.

Mr. Woodward regretted he made a mistake, and he was quite willing to conform to the rules.

Mr. Woodworth said his object in bringing the matter before them was to get an expression of opinion on the subject from the conference, as he considered that no member of the conference should take part in a church meeting. He offered a motion to the effect that Brother Woodward's character be passed, but that he be admonished by the Chair.

Brother Robinson offered an amendment that the portion relating to admonition be stricken out. This excited some discussion, but was finally lost by a vote of 20 in the negative and 7 in the affirmative. The original motion was then put and carried, after which the Chairman delivered the admonition, remarking to Brother Woodward that he had acted with gross impropriety in attending Monday evening's meeting of the Grand Street Church, and asked him to refrain in the future from acting at the meetings of any society with which he may have no connection, and to rigidly adhere to the interests of religion. The conference then adjourned until 8 P. M.

THE EVENING SESSION.

There was a large attendance of the members of Graham Avenue Church and of visitors in general at the evening session of the Conference. Contrary to general expectation, however, no important business was transacted. On motion, the examination of characters was resumed, the following gentlemen unanimously passing:

A. H. Marshal, H. T. Wardell, and Mr. Hallenbeck. J. C. Jones was placed on the unstationing list.

Brother Kendrick asked if there were any specific charges preferred against him, and, if there were, he would like to be furnished with a copy of the same.

Chairman—Brother Kendrick, there are charges preferred against you, and you shall have a copy of them at the earliest convenience.

Brother Kendrick hoped that the investigation into his character would be thorough, and that a proper opportunity would be given him to defend himself. The President replied that the whole matter would be tried at the church where the alleged offenses are supposed to have transpired. Brother Robinson said that in that case it was rather unjust to Brother Kendrick to have the matter alluded to at the conference, for it not only debarred him from the rights of the conference, but it also prevented his receiving an appointment.

The Chairman replied that he could not help that, and if the brethren had devised another plan he would have said amen.

Three members of the conference asked to be excused from attending the session to-day, and their wishes were granted.

On motion, Brother Hanks was appointed as delegate to the Pittsburg Conference.

A motion was also offered and adopted appointing Rev. J. Y. White as delegate to the New-Jersey Conference held to-day.

A resolution was adopted to leave to the Chair to decide where the next session of the conference is to be held, and thanks were returned to the brethren of Dalesville, Penn., for their kind invitation to meet there. The Stationing Committee will probably report to-day.

THE MEMBERS OF GRAND STREET CHURCH AGAIN NOMINATE MR. KENDRICK AS PASTOR.

The members of the Society of the Grand Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, of which Mr. Kendrick is Pastor, met on Monday evening, and had a stormy session. Mr. Pearsall, the church delegate to the conference, presided. He said that Mr. Kendrick's time as Pastor had expired, and that he had no further connection with the church, and he therefore was not entitled to be present at their meeting. He had no business there, and could not be said be a candidate for the Pastorship. Mr. Kendrick replied that he was in good standing, and that he was a candidate for the Pastorship. [Loud applause.] The Chairman having insisted that Mr. Kendrick had no right to be present, a motion was made and seconded, that he be allowed the privilege of the floor. The Chairman refused to put the motion, and a scene of confusion ensued.

Rev. Geo. K. Woodward rose to speak, but was denied the floor on the ground that being a minister and assigned to Paterson, he could not continue a member of Grand Street Church.

Considerable excitement broke out again, Mr. Woodward being on the rolls of the society as a member in good standing. The Chair would not give him the floor, however, telling him if he did not come to order he would make him. In the high words which ensued a Mr. Newland made a few remarks in favor of Mr. Kendrick, and at its close Mr. Kendrick appealed from the proposed action of the Chair.

Mr. Whytal then nominated T. T. Kendrick for Pastor of the church for the next term.

The nomination was seconded amid loud applause.

The minutes of the last meeting were called for, and being read showed that the meeting was convened for the purpose of instructing the delegate.

T. T. Kendrick was then again nominated.

The Chairman proposed to refer the matter to the Conference to see if Mr. Kendrick could be nominated. The great majority of those present being in favor of Mr. Kendrick the Chairman vacated the chair and left the room, accompanied by fourteen or fifteen others. Mr. Hickman now took the chair, and Mr. Kendrick was again nominated as Pastor and declared duly elected, subjected to the action of the conference.

A motion was then made and carried to recall Mr. Pearsall as a delegate from the conference, and John Snyder, Sr., was elected in his stead, and instructed to press upon the conference the appointment of T. T. Kendrick.

The meeting then adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very important question, whether or no we are to have an international exhibition as a proper and fitting celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of our country does not appear to us to have received that general consideration and discussion to which it is entitled. There is an apparent lukewarmness among some of the States which is surprising. We say "apparent," because we believe it to be more apparent than real. So far the discussion has been mainly carried on by politicians and legislators. We would like to hear what those who would be the life and soul of such an exhibition have to say concerning it—the producers and manufacturers of this country. Would it not be practicable and useful if those in the State of New-York were to hold a mass convention, and allow so many minutes to any manufacturer or producer attending it in which to give expression of his views. Other States might follow the example thus set them, and the real judgment of the country would thus be arrived at with tolerable certainty. We have hitherto taken no active part in this work, but we are none the less anxious to see the Centennial Exhibition carried out, not only for the honor of our country, but as, in our opinion, a great motive power in advancing and developing our national industries. Can you not give your powerful aid in support of the calling such a convention? We are ready to do all in our power in furtherance of the object.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 14, 1874.

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We read your article on the Permit Bureau in your issue of Wednesday, and were much pleased to notice that THE TIMES had at last taken hold of this most abominable abuse. THE TIMES has done much for this community in the past, and I think its gratitude is profound; but, Sir, if you will seize this iniquitous bureau by the throat, as you did the Tammany Rings, and never let go until it is choked to death, you will do the City a service for which its merchants and trades people will never cease to thank you. We do not think, however, that all the blame for outrages committed upon decent people in this Permit Bureau should properly cling to the skirts of "Sigmund Wise." We are credibly informed that he (the Mayor) has boasted that he would make this Permit Bureau pay the City a large revenue. To raise a revenue by all legal and proper means is the Mayor's right and duty; but to do so by perversion and contempt of the laws is a crime.

Now, Mr. Editor, to threaten a citizen with prosecution or penalty unless he comes forward and pays a consideration for permission to do what the laws do not interdict or restrain, and which, under all law, it is his right and privilege to do without let or hindrance from anybody, is nothing less than an outrage; and the fact of this being done by the Mayor of New-York is no palliation of the offense. The ordinances of 1866, under which the Permit Bureau exists, distinctly say that the money received under this ordinance shall go "toward the expense of executing this ordinance," clearly indicating that the bureau was created as a police regulation only, and not for the purpose of creating a revenue. Besides, every citizen knows that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York have no right, under the constitution of this State, or under the then existing charter, to pass any law for the purpose of creating a revenue. Yet the Mayor boasts that he will manage the Permit Bureau so as to make a revenue for the City. It must not be forgotten that this revenue is not to be raised from the citizens generally, but from a special class, and that class the one on which the City especially depends for its prosperity. I don't think, Mr. Editor, that the merchants care much about the paltry sums of $10 or $20 with which they are anually assessed; but Sir, there is a principle involved for which we as citizens do care. If we violate any law we are willing to bear the penalty whatever it may be, but we are not willing to have money exacted from us to purchase absolution for our illegal acts. Millions for defense but not one penny for tribute.

M. CARSTENS.

THE TAX ON MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the pioneer of all leading reforms, both in City and State affairs, and in matters of legislation affecting the same, I thought you had made the impropriety of the law taxing mortgages so patent that no reader, of THE TIMES especially, would undertake to justify it.

Judge then my surprise when, a few evenings ago, I was in conversation with a gentleman—a business man, and an every-day reader of THE TIMES—who justified the law taxing mortgages, and based his argument upon the following hypothesis:

A has real estate upon which he pays taxes, and which he values at $20,000, and offers to sell at that price. B wants the property, and is willing to buy at the price named, but has only $5,000. C has $15,000, which he is willing to put into the property, and take a mortgage for the same from B to secure it. Now, says our mortgage advocate, B, having the title, with the rents and income of the property, should pay the full tax upon the same. C, having taken his money from the bank, where it was taxed as personal estate, should pay tax on his mortgage, thus making a tax on $35,000.

Is this right? Let us go a little further. B and C together have now precisely what A had to start with and no more—namely, the real estate. A has precisely what B and C together had to start with—namely, the money paid for it. They have only changed positions. Now the property is entitled to be taxed the same as it was when in A's hands, and the cash before the trade as taxed in B and C's hands is now taxed in A's hands. The Treasury gets all the taxes same as at first; the only change is, B pays the tax on all the real estate and A on all the money. Where, then, is the justice in taxing the mortgage of C? The property, $20,000, the consideration paid for it $20,000, making the entire total of property and consideration $40,000, is now fully represented and taxed. But the law says that in addition thereto C's mortgage must be taxed. Well then you levy a tax on $55,000 instead of $40,000, which is $15,000 more than there is any property whatever represented, or else there is a double tax on $15,000, which is actually the fact. B, who is not the full owner of the property, but only the owner of the equity of redemption, pays the full tax upon just what his own and C's money actually purchased and represents. This is a matter between himself and C, and with which the State should have no concern because it is only a private business affair as between man and man, and does not in any way affect the State or its interests.

For the State, therefore, to impose a tax beyond what is represented in the property, and the consideration paid for it, is unfair and unjust toward its citizens and pernicious in all its tendencies.

If Tweed and his fellow-conspirators procured the passage of laws which facilitated their plans to rob the Treasury, certainly the State should not imitate their bad example by passing laws to enable its officials to plunder its citizens.

If this pernicious law is suffered to remain upon the statute-book, citizens cannot be blamed if they do adopt means to evade it. To show more clearly its utter injustice: Suppose that when B bought the property from A, instead of taking the title in himself and giving a mortgage to C for his share of the money advanced, C had taken the title and gave back to B a contract with covenants that B should have the full care and control of the property with the income therefrom upon the payment of the taxes and interest, &c., same as if he held the title, and at the time specified pay the principal so advanced by C, that then a deed for the same should be given him? Such a contract, properly executed and recorded, would have all the binding qualities of a mortgage, and would be as implicitly enforced by the courts, and yet no taxes could be imposed beyond the property itself. "Honesty is the best policy," as well for the State as for the individual, and such laws as the one in question only tend to deplete rather than increase the income of the Treasury.

J. M. R.

RIVERDALE, Tuesday, March 10, 1874.

ANOTHER ASSESSMENT CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on the decisions of the General Term in City cases meets with the public approbation. It is especially gratifying and cheering that such leeches as the Pursers, Woods, and Nathans—the street-opening Gratzes—should be debarred by judicial decision from handling the cool hundreds of thousands of dollars which in secret they had assigned themselves for work not worth as many hundreds. This is especially so with Purser, who, as Clerk of Commissions, has made his thousands of dollars, running four or five commissions at a time—and realizing per annum for mere clerical work more than nine-tenths of hard-working professional men realize in a decade.

But there are some facts and a view of this case which your article does not present. The claims involved in these proceedings are as follows:

George H. Purser, Clerk	$113,550
John A. Bagley, Surveyor	199,919
James S. Hennessy, Commissioner	21,500
Chas. G. Cornell, Commissioner	14,000
William Wood, Commissioner	7,500
Grats Nathan, Commissioner	1,250
Total	$357,719

This is a very large amount, and your article seems to consider it a sum for which there is a struggle between Mr. Green, for the City Treasury, and Purser & Co. This is true in one sense. The money is or will be in the City Treasury, but how did it get there? By taxation? Not at all; but by assessments laid upon the property claimed to have been benefited by the improvements concerning which these charges arise and are claimed. It is not the City Treasury, therefore, that would legitimately suffer had the raid of Purser & Co. been successful and productive. The only real sufferers are the parties who have paid, or will be forced by the lien upon their land to pay, the assessments. And what relief have they? Are they not entitled to some remedy? The City declares that these moneys do not belong to Purser & Co., and the courts incline to that view. But they no more belong to the City than to Purser & Co., for they have been collected only on the theory that the City is to pay them out again to somebody. These assessments have all been laid since the present Controller has been in office, and the amounts of these disputed bills collected or the collection of them secured within the same period. Pray, Mr. Editor, can you indicate a mode by which the only sufferers can procure redress? I know you do not look favorably upon the vacation of assessments; but in such a case as this, does not justice require that they should be opposed and set aside, if the facts above stated prove correct?

ONE WHO LOSES WHICHEVER SIDE WINS.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BRESLAU.

The most intense excitement still prevails at Breslau, Long Island, over the shooting of Andrew Muller, at Heil's Hotel, on Sunday evening last. On Monday evening, strong threats were made to lynch August Kellerman, the prisoner, and a large crowd gathered for the purpose. Justice William Ganckln, fearing they would put their threat into execution, swore in a number of special constables, and managed to have the prisoner removed to Babylon for safe-keeping. The body of Muller lies in a room at his brewery, and will be removed to-day for burial. The inquest on the body of the murdered man was commenced yesterday by Coroner Hamill, of Islip. The investigation was held at Nehring's Hotel. The prisoner, a man apparently about forty-five years of age, appears to take the matter very coolly. He occupied a seat beside his counsel, as did his wife and daughter. He has resided at Breslau for several years; is a tinsmith by trade, and for the past twenty years has been in the employ of Frazier, Bell & Loughlan, corner of York and Adams streets, Brooklyn. Nicholas Hill, the proprietor of the house in which the death occurred, testified as follows: I keep a grocery and saloon; have a license from the town of Babylon, also a United States license. Knew the deceased, Andrew Muller; have known him about a year, and have had business relations with him. He was a brewer, and was unmarried. Prisoner came into my saloon on Sunday evening last about 8 o'clock. He was sober. There were other persons in the room at the time. Do not remember whether they were sober or not. The men were playing cards when the prisoner came in. He had a gun; my attention was called to the gun by the prisoner asking my wife to take care of it. My wife took the gun and put it away. The prisoner then went out, but soon came back again and asked my wife for the gun, but did not take it. Prisoner then went out and came back the third time. He then took the gun and stood in front of the counter, with the gun on his right side, his right hand on the lock. Joseph Ranneger told him to put the gun away, and not to play with it. Prisoner then said, "You had better look out; it is loaded." The gun was discharged as soon as he said this. Did not hear the deceased say anything. Prisoner then put the gun to his side, and said: "I shot the man; arrest me." He made no attempt to escape. I heard him cock the gun, but did not think that he would shoot. I was sitting at the table, with the man who was shot. The shooting took place about 10 o'clock on Sunday evening. The muzzle of the gun was about two feet from the deceased when it was discharged. Six other persons were sitting around the table when the deceased was shot. Mary Heil, wife of the former witness, testified to the same facts as given by her husband. At the opening of the afternoon session, counsel for the prisoner objected to the jury on the ground that four of their number, if not five, were of the party who, on Monday night, had threatened to lynch the prisoner, and that, too, after they had been sworn and viewed the body. Counsel also objected to the interpreter, who did not in all cases translate the witnesses' testimony. The Coroner overruled the objections, and will continue the inquest to-day.

SANITARY MATTERS.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. There were present Prof. Chandler, President of the Board, Drs. Smith and Vandespool, and Mr. Hugh Gardner, President of the Board of Police. The following resolution, adopted by the Board of Police, was presented and referred to the Sanitary Committee:

Resolved, That the Board of Police ask of the Board of Health permission to fill up sunken lots in the City of New-York with the material resulting from street-cleaning, on the following conditions: As fast as lots are filled, the Board of Police will cause the surface to be covered one foot in depth with sound cellar earth, or clean ashes, and will pay to the Board of Health the cost of disinfecting the material upon the scows. The disinfecting and covering with earth and ashes to be done under the supervision of an inspector to be designated by the Board of Health, and paid by the Board of Police.

Dr. Harris, Registrar of Records, presented the following report on the mortality for the past week:

There were 523 deaths reported in this City during the week ending on Saturday last, against 505 that were verified in the previous week. The mortality in the latter week was less by 40 than in the corresponding week of 1873, and less by 20 than the average of the same week in five previous years. The slight increase of mortality which has occurred during the past ten days, appears in the fatality of local diseases, mostly inflammatory, yet the total increase in this class of maladies last week was less than 20. There was a decrease in the mortality by scarlatina, croup, and whooping-cough. Only 4 deaths from all causes were reported last week in the Westchester Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. But in the First Ward, which has hardly one-fourth as many residents as the two Westchester wards contain, there were 10 deaths in the tenement lodging-houses. So in the Fourth Ward, which has only half as many residents, there were 10 deaths, and in the Seventh and Eighth together, that have less than double the population of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, there were 37 deaths. The death rate was equal to 25.28 per 1,000 the first week of March, and last week to 26.25 annually in 1,000 inhabitants.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending March 14, 1874:

Week ending March 7—Typhoid fever 6, scarlet fever 73, cerebro-spinal meningitis 4, measles 37, diphtheria 44, small-pox 4.

Week ending March 14—Typhoid fever 6, scarlet fever 73, cerebro-spinal meningitis 4, measles 56, diphtheria 41, small-pox 15.

SMALL-POX.

THE NECESSITY FOR ANNUAL VACCINATION—IMPORTANT REPORT FROM SANITARY OFFICIALS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the following report was presented by the Sanitary Committee, in relation to the gradual increase in the number of small-pox cases reported, and the necessity for a general and more thorough system of vaccination in this City:

The Sanitary Committee respectfully call the attention of the board to the gradual increase in the number of reported cases of small-pox. In a previous report the committee urged the importance of appointing a corps of vaccinators in connection with the Bureau of Inspection, whose duty it should be to make house to house visitations among the poor, and secure the annual vaccination of all the new-born unvaccinated children. It was estimated that of the 35,000 to 40,000 children born annually in New-York, a large percentage, 15,000 to 20,000, are not vaccinated until small-pox is actually prevalent. The accumulation of this large number of unprotected children for three or four successive years lays the foundation for our frequent epidemics of small-pox. Experience teaches us that the parents of these children are for the most part entirely indifferent to vaccination, except when small-pox threatens them, and then it is too late to save the City from a wide-spread epidemic. We have not the slightest doubt, if the medical officers of this board annually visited every room of the tenement-houses of the City and personally offered gratuitous vaccination to the parents, that these successive generations of unprotected infants could be vaccinated, and small-pox would be virtually exterminated from this community. Prevention in this case is infinitely better and more economical than cure—better, because a large number of lives may be saved, and an immense amount of sickness prevented, and more economical, because the expenditure of money for a permanent service will be much less than the expense incurred to meet these frequently-recurring epidemics. During the last prevalence of small-pox in this City this board expended upward of $40,000 annually to arrest its progress. But even that large sum did not prevent a large death and sickness rate from a loathsome disease, which, with proper precautions, would never be known in this City. Except in isolated instances, the value of small-pox prevention by vaccination is thus ably set forth by the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts in their recent report: "While our knowledge of the laws that govern this epidemic is at best but limited, we have a right to expect its return with equal severity when an accumulation of non-vaccinated infants and strangers shall be affected with a like susceptibility. The cost of the recent visitation has indeed been fearful. The claim of the municipalities for the care of State paupers only must exceed $200,000, and the outlay for private patients and settled paupers will swell this sum to more than a million. The loss in trade to Boston alone must have been far more serious. One of its most prominent merchants, in high public station, remarked to your officers that if he could go to State street and satisfy the mercantile community that the expenditure of $200,000 would exterminate the epidemic in six weeks, he could raise the sum in an hour. The same was true, in a less degree, of many smaller places. But all this was trifling, compared with the sacrifice of life. In Boston there were 1,073 admitted deaths by small-pox, 738 in 1872, and 335 in 1873; and if the actual deaths thereby in the rest of the State were added, the loss would exceed two-tenths of one per cent. of its population. The greater portion of these deaths occurred in the most vigorous and productive periods of life—between eighteen and forty—more than one-half in Boston happening between these ages, while in the rest of the State the number was yet larger. Many of the survivors, too, were left in a pitiable state of disability, and some are still lingering through a wretched remnant of existence under the care of your board." In the previous report the committee also alluded to the importance of a permanent vaccination service, as regards the thoroughness with which vaccination could be performed by skilled persons, the better collection and preservation of vaccine lymph, and the accuracy of the records of vaccination. It was estimated that if the board were empowered to sell its surplus lymph, for which there is a large demand throughout the country, a sufficient sum could be realized to largely aid in supporting this special service. In considering that report the board, under the advice of counsel, deemed it wise to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to organize such a permanent service, and to sell the surplus lymph which could necessarily accumulate. A bill was prepared accordingly, and it is now before the Legislature. Meantime not only is the season of the year best adapted for vaccination rapidly passing away, but small-pox is again on the increase and demands the serious attention of this board. Active measures should be immediately taken to secure the vaccination of all unprotected persons in the immediate vicinity of the cases which are reported, so far as the means of the board and the disposable force of inspectors will permit.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

PROBABLE SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. John Hanley, aged twenty-seven years, died at his father's residence, No. 519 Henry street, on Monday evening, under circumstances which point to suicide, and would also seem to indicate an extraordinary degree of carelessness on the part of a druggist named Buckley. It appears from the statements of the young man's father that Hanley, who was of a nervous temperament, at the time of the recent panic became affected by the state of the money market, and the general prospects of financial misfortunes. He then occupied a responsible position as buyer for a large dry-goods house in New-York, and his parents, deeming that a course of medical treatment would lead to a beneficial result, had him removed to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, where he remained until Saturday night last. He was then discharged, the physician who had attended him having decided that any further medical restriction was unnecessary. Monday morning he arose at the usual hour, about 7 o'clock, and ate a hearty breakfast. He laughed and joked with his relatives at the table in his customary manner. At 11 o'clock he left the house, saying that he was going out for a walk, and would return shortly. He then proceeded to Buckley's drug store on the corner of Sackett and Henry streets, almost diagonally opposite the house in which he lived, and bought from him some minor articles, for which he paid. As he was going out of the door he turned, hesitated, and finally came back to Buckley and said, "I've a prescription which my doctor gave me, and I want you to fill it for me." Mr. Buckley gave him fifteen grains of morphine, which, before going into the house, he swallowed. On returning he lay down on the bed in his room, and was in a dying state before discovered. He died in a few minutes after the doctor's arrival. A reporter called at the drug store from which the deadly drug was procured, and the druggist showed him a prescription for fifteen grains of morphine, signed W. H. McDonald. The Coroner's inquest will be held on the remains of the deceased, and the funeral will take place to-day. Buckley refused to allow another reporter to see the original prescription, but said he could produce it on the inquest. By some it is thought that Hanley did not intend to commit suicide, but only to quiet his nerves.

THE EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL INVESTIGATION.

A joint delegation of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards Citizens' Protective Association waited on the Commissioners of Police yesterday forenoon with a view to obtain the assistance of the Police authorities in the effort to remove the houses of ill-repute which it is claimed surround the public schools of these wards. The delegation had a conference with the Board of Education the previous day, but not having any power to compel the attendance of the Police before them, they waited on the Commissioners yesterday to obtain their co-operation. The proceedings were private, but it is stated that the conference was completely satisfactory. Subsequently the delegation communicated the result to the Board of Education, and the matter will be brought up for discussion to-morrow.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1300 West. U. Tel.... 78⅛	1900 Union Pacific.... 34⅞
500 do....b3. 78⅛	100 do....s3. 34⅞
1000 do....s3. 78⅛	100 do....b60. 34⅞
800 do.... 78⅛	200 do....b3. 34⅞
400 do.... 78⅛	100 Rock Island.... 106⅛
300 do....b3. 78⅛	200 do....c.106⅛
800 do....s3. 78	200 do....c.106⅛
800 do.... 78	600 Erie Railway.... 44
200 do....c. 78⅛	100 do.... 43⅞
1300 do.... 78⅛	100 do.... 43¾
1600 do.... 78⅛	100 do.... 43⅞
200 do....s3. 77⅞	100 do....c. 44
200 do....b3. 78	400 At. & Pac. Pf.... 17¼
1700 do.... 78	100 do.... 17⅛
500 do....b3. 78⅛	100 do.... 17
100 do....c. 78	300 C., C. & I. C.... 32
100 do.... 78⅛	300 do....s3. 32
100 Pacific Mail....c. 43⅞	200 do.... 31⅞
100 do.... 43⅞	100 do....c. 31¾
100 do....s3. 43⅞	500 do.... 31⅞
300 do....s3. 43⅛	100 do.... 31⅞
100 do....b3. 43⅞	100 do....b3. 32
100 do.... 43⅛	100 St. Paul.... 43⅞
100 Harlem.... 131	1100 do.... 43⅞
200 Lake Shore....c. 79⅛	100 do.... 43⅞
1900 do.... 79⅛	100 do....c. 43⅞
200 do.... 79⅛	100 do....b4. 43⅞
200 do.... 79⅛	100 do.... 43⅞
3000 do.... 79⅛	100 St. Paul Pref.... 65
1800 do....s3. 79¼	700 North-western.... 55¼
200 do....c. 79⅛	100 do.... 55
200 do.... 79⅛	500 do.... 54⅞
300 do.... 79⅛	400 do.... 54⅞
600 do....s3. 79¼	100 do.... 54⅞
300 do....c. 79¼	200 do.... 54⅞
1000 do.... 79⅛	200 do....b3. 54⅞
300 do.... 79⅛	100 do.... 54⅞
500 do.... 79⅛	300 St. Paul Scrip.... 79
300 do....b3. 79¼	1400 Tol. & Wab.... 48
200 N. Y. C. & H.... 101⅛	100 do.... 47⅞
200 do....b3.101⅛	100 do.... 48
300 do....c.101⅛	600 do.... 47¾
1400 do.... 101⅛	100 do....b3. 48
1300 do.... 101⅛	200 do.... 47¾
500 do.... 101¼	100 do.... 47¾
500 do....s3.101⅛	100 do.... 47⅞
400 do....c.101⅛	100 do.... 47¾
500 do.... 101⅛	100 do....b3. 47⅞
200 Ohio & Miss.... 31¼	300 do.... 47⅞
100 do.... 31⅛	300 do....c. 47⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....b. c.120⅛	$8,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.119¾
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.'62.117¼	1,000 do....12.119¾
500 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, N....12.118⅞	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68....b. c.119⅛
2,000 do....b. c.118⅞	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65....12.120¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N..b. c.118¾	20,000 U.S.5-20R.'68.119
500 do....small.118¾	16,000 do....12.119¼
	30,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 90½	300 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.101⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s.... 94	400 do.... 101⅛
1,000 Buff. & E. new. 97½	200 do.... 101⅛
3,000 L. S. Con. C.... 97	100 do....b3.101⅛
3,000 Union Pac. 1st. 84⅞	100 do....s3.101⅛
10,000 Un. P. 10s, In. 79⅞	10 Mor. & Essex.... 92⅞
1,000 do.... 79⅞	40 do....b. c. 92⅞
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 82⅜	1300 Union Pac..b. c. 34⅞
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. 92	100 do.... 34¾
8,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup.Gold B. 86¾	200 do....s3. 34⅞
1,000 C. & N.W.I.B. 99	600 do.... 34½
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 95¼	100 do....c. 34½
3,000 C.,C.&I. C. 2d. 66⅜	200 do....s3. 34½
5,000 do....b. c. 67	300 do....b3. 34½
5,000 Mor. & Essex Conv....b3.102	500 do.... 34⅝
	300 L. S.&M.S. b.c. s3. 79⅛
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 99½	400 do....b3. 79¼
1,000 C. & M. C. S. F. 93⅞	700 do.... 79¼
14,000 Ohio & M. 2d.... 81	100 do.... 79⅛
3,000 D. & H. 1st, '84.104	100 do.... 79⅛
5,000 L.&N.Con. '98. 92¾	200 do.... 79⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.... 107¼	300 do.... 79⅛
	1500 do....c. 79⅛
1,000 D.L.&W.Conv.104¼	1600 do.... 79¼
143 Fourth Nat....105	1400 do.... 79¼
20 Gold Ex. Bank....117	200 do....s3. 79¼
100 Amer. Ex. Bank. 111½	200 do.... 79⅞
500 Quicksilver.... 32	600 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 43¼
100 do.... 32⅛	100 do.... 43⅝
160 Mar. L. & M'g Co. 7½	100 do....s3. 43⅝
300 Union M'g Co. of Tenn....b3. 3½	100 do.... 43⅞
	50 C. M.&StP.Pf.b.c. 64⅛
25 At. & P. Tel..b. c. 17	100 Mich. Cen.... 87
300 West. U. Tel..b. c. 78	200 Panama....b. c.116
500 do.... 77⅞	500 C. & N. W..b. c. c. 54⅞
200 do.... 77⅞	300 do.... 54⅞
1500 do.... 77⅞	200 do....s3. 54⅞
200 do.... 77⅞	200 do.... 54⅞
400 do....s3. 77⅞	100 do.... 54⅞
200 do....b3. 78	200 C. & N.W. Pf.b. c. 72⅝
400 do....s3. 77⅞	5 N. J. Central.... 106
1800 do.... 78	210 C., Mil. & St. P. Scrip....b. c. 79
700 do.... 77¾	
1700 do.... 77¾	300 Tol. & W....b. c. 47⅝
500 do....s3. 77⅞	300 do.... 47⅝
100 do.... 77¾	100 do.... 47⅝
800 do....b3. 77¾	100 do.... 47¼
200 do.... 77⅞	100 do.... 47¾
400 do....s3. 77⅞	300 Chic. & R. I..b. c.106
100 do.... 78	200 do....c. 106
1400 do.... 78	100 do.... 106⅛
100 Erie R....b. c. 44	200 B., H. & E....b. c. 1⅞
50 do.... 44⅛	100 St. L. & I. M..b. c. 58⅞
800 do.... 44	200 At. & P. Pf....b. c. 16⅞
50 Erie Pref....b. c. 70	200 do....s3. 17
200 Amer. Dis. Tel.... 59⅞	100 do.... 16⅞
100 do.... 60	100 do.... 16⅞
2100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 43⅜	100 H. & St.Jo..b.c.b3. 31⅞
100 do....c. 43⅜	100 Ohio & M....b. c. 31
200 do....b30. 43⅛	100 do....s3. 31
100 do.... 43⅜	300 do.... 31⅞
900 do....s3. 43⅜	100 C. C. & I. C..b. c. 31⅜
700 do.... 43⅛	200 do.... 31⅜
100 do....b3. 43¼	100 do....b3. 31⅝
300 Adams Ex..b. c. 98	300 do....b3. 31⅞
200 do.... 98	300 do.... 31⅝
400 Harlem R....b. c.131⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1300 Western Union.. 77⅞	100 A. & P. Tel.... 17
200 do....b3. 77⅞	100 Erie Railway.... 43⅞
100 do....c. 77⅞	100 do.... 43⅞
100 do....b3. 78	1000 Lake Shore.... 79¼
200 do.... 77⅞	1900 do.... 79⅛
100 do....b3. 77⅞	100 do....b3. 79⅜
100 do.... 77⅞	800 do.... 79⅛
300 do....s3. 77⅞	100 do.... 79⅛
300 Pacific Mail.... 43⅞	1200 do.... 79⅛
100 do.... 44	1600 do.... 79¼
200 do.... 44	100 do....b3. 79⅞
200 do.... 44	200 do....s3. 79⅞
100 do.... 44⅛	100 do.... 79¼
100 do.... 44⅛	100 Panama.... 115½
100 do.... 44⅛	600 Union Pacific.... 34⅞
200 do.... 44⅛	100 North-west....s3. 54⅞
100 do.... 44⅛	100 do....c. 54⅞
200 do.... 44⅛	200 do.... 54⅞
1100 do.... 44⅛	100 Rock Island.... 106
1300 do.... 44⅛	100 Tol. & Wab.... 47⅞
1000 do.... 44⅛	200 do.... 47⅞
1750 do.... 44¼	100 Ohio & Miss.... 31⅞
1500 do.... 44⅜	100 do.... 31⅞
100 do.... 44⅜	300 do....b3. 31⅝
200 do.... 44⅜	100 do....b3. 31⅜
1000 do.... 44⅜	100 do.... 31⅜
200 do.... 44⅛	100 do.... 31⅜
200 do.... 44⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 31⅞
200 do.... 44⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.. 39⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 101⅛	100 C. C. & I. C.... 31⅞
200 do.... 101⅛	200 At. & Pac. Pf....b3. 17
100 do....b3.101⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.... 117¼	$2,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.119
3,000 do.... 117⅛	3,500 do.... 119⅛
2,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.119¼	12,000 U.S.5-20R.,'68.119⅛
29,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.... 118¾	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 114
	5,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 114
	5,000 U. S. 6s Cur.. 116⅛
9,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.119⅜	15,000 do.... 116⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. C.... 107	200 Erie Railway.b. c. 43⅜
	200 Harlem....b. c. 131¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 84½	100 do.... 133
14,000 do.... 84⅝	200 do.... 132½
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 98⅛	700 Un. Pac....b. c. 34⅝
3,000 N. J. C., con.. 102	100 do....s3. 34½
1,000 D.&Hud.R.,'84.104	900 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 79⅛
4,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L. Div.... 86	100 do....b3. 79⅜
	600 do.... 79¼
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.. 99½	300 do....s3. 79⅞
2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.... 105¾	400 do.... 79⅛
	200 do.... 79¼
3,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d....b3.101	200 do.... 79¼
	200 do.... 79⅛
20 Del. & Hud. Can.. 116¾	800 do.... 79
100 West. Un. T..b. c. 77⅞	200 do....b3. 79⅛
2700 do.... 77⅞	400 do.... 79⅞
1700 do.... 77⅞	200 Panama....b. c.115
100 do....b3. 77⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.... 54⅞
100 do....s3. 77⅞	200 do....b. c. 54⅞
200 Am. Dis. Tel..b. c. 60	100 Ch.& N.W.Pf.b. c. 72⅞
200 Quick. Min..b. c. 32	50 N. J. Cen.t..b. c.105¾
100 Quick. M. Pf..b. c. 36⅜	119 do.... 105
50 Amer. Ex.... 64	300 Chi. & R. I...b. c.106
300 Pac. Mail....b. c. 44⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 43⅛
1400 do.... 44⅛	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 65
100 do....s3. 44⅛	500 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 47⅞
500 do.... 44⅛	200 Del., L. & W..b. c.109¾
400 do....b3. 44⅛	100 Chi. & Alt....b. c.103½
200 do....b3. 44⅛	30 do.... 104½
200 do.... 44⅛	100 Ohio&Miss.b.c.s3. 31¾
600 do.... 44⅛	200 do.... 31⅝
300 do....b3. 44⅛	300 do.... 31⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st. 93½	1300 Un. Pac....b3. 34⅞
100 Quicksilver.... 32¾	1000 do....s3. 34⅞
100 Erie Railway.... 43¼	100 do.... 34⅞
200 do....s30. 43¼	1000 Lake Shore..s3. 79
100 do....b3. 43⅜	300 do.... 79
200 do.... 43⅜	300 do.... 78⅞
400 West. Union.... 77⅞	300 do.... 79
200 do....s3. 77⅞	800 do....s3. 79
900 do.... 77½	300 do.... 79⅛
2200 do.... 77⅞	900 do.... 79
100 do.... 77⅞	100 North-western.. 54⅞
200 do....b3. 77¾	100 do.... 54⅞
700 do.... 77⅞	200 do....b3. 54⅞
200 do.... 77⅞	100 do....b10. 54⅞
100 Pacific Mail....b3. 44⅞	200 Rock Island.... 105⅞
100 do.... 44⅞	100 St. Paul.... 43⅞
500 do.... 44½	100 do.... 43⅛
100 do....b3. 44⅝	100 do.... 43⅞
100 do.... 44⅝	1055 St. Paul Scrip.... 79¼
500 do....s3. 44½	700 do.... 79
200 do.... 44½	500 Tol. & Wab.... 47⅞
200 do.... 44½	100 do.... 47¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 101⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.... 31⅞
100 Alton & Pac. Pf.. 16⅞	

TUESDAY, March 17—P. M.

The Custom-house returns for the month of February of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the Port of New-York have just been rendered. These enable us to present an official summary of the Foreign Trade and Customs at New-York for the first eight months of the current fiscal year 1873-74, from July 1 to Feb. 28, inclusive.

The Import entries at New-York for February, 1874, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	February, 1874.	February, 1873.
Dutiable goods, direct....	$16,265,796	$20,711,242
Dutiable goods, bonded....	9,428,177	10,263,357
Free goods....	8,972,681	7,751,965
Total....	$34,616,654	$38,726,564

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $822,784, against $133,959 in February, 1873.

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $9,422,534, or $15,643 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $34,601,011, upon which the Customs [illegible] cluding Free Goods) of 30 ⅌ cent. The total value of goods marketed in February, 1873, was $39,524,879, and the average Tariff thereon was 32.65 ⅌ cent., or $12,893,638.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the eight months of Fiscal Years 1874 and 1873, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1873-74. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1872-73. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Total entries....	$226,532,467	$270,925,736
Total marketed....	*$235,895,995	*$294,530,326
Customs thereon....	73,763,868	88,050,357
Average tariff....	31⅓ ⅌ cent.	30 ⅌ cent.

*Free Goods included $53,255,856 in 1873-74, and $57,683,874 in 1872-73, exclusive of $18,000,000 Tea and Coffee made free July 1, 1872, and withdrawn from Bond in that month from the previous importation made under the old duties.

There was also entered during the eight months Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $16,735,704, as against $5,064,522 in the corresponding eight months of the previous Fiscal Year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in the eight months were as follows:

July....	$10,008,929	November....	$5,588,339
August....	13,023,085	December....	6,298,958
September....	10,959,722	January....	10,042,094
October....	7,656,385	February....	10,186,365
Total New-York duties collected....			$73,763,868
Miscellaneous out-port Customs....			2,671,788
Total deposit at New-York....			$76,435,656

The export clearances from New-York for the month of February were as follows:

	February, 1874.	February, 1873.
Domestic produce....	$20,078,112	$20,474,949
Foreign re-exports....	647,499	664,053
Gold and silver....	2,980,862	3,670,444
Total Feb. clearance..	$23,706,473	$24,809,446

The exports of all descriptions from New-York for the eight months compare as follows with the corresponding months in the previous Fiscal Year:

	1873-74. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1872-73. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Domestic produce....	$198,040,308	$164,887,825
Foreign re-exports....	6,898,465	6,702,541
Gold and silver....	26,481,747	45,642,576
Total for 8 months..	$231,420,520	$217,232,942

From the foregoing figures we may sum up the following comparative results of the Trade and Specie movements at this port for the first eight months of the present and previous Fiscal Years. Of the Imports of the whole Country, New-York markets about 64@65 ⅌ cent., and of the Domestic Exports, other than Gold and Silver, New-York clears about 45@46 ⅌ cent. of the whole:

From July 1.	1873-4.	1872-3.
Goods entered....	$226,532,467	$270,925,736
Goods marketed....	$235,895,995	$294,530,326
Customs received....	73,763,868	88,050,357
Produce exported....	$198,040,308	$164,887,825
Foreign re-exports....	6,898,465	6,702,541
Total exports....	$204,938,773	$171,590,366
Specie export....	$26,481,747	$45,642,576
Specie import....	16,735,704	5,064,522
Net out-go....	$9,746,043	$40,578,054

The Stock Exchange and Gold Room are moderately firm to-day, although speculation on the Share list is not decidedly buoyant. The orders run chiefly on the Vanderbilt Stocks, including Western Telegraph, and on Pacific Mail. There was also a good demand for Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central and for Ohios, at an advance on yesterday's prices. New-York Central, Central New-Jersey, Rock Island, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Harlem were in good request, and a fair business was done in the North-wests, St. Pauls, &c.

The Public Funds were again in demand and prices strong, as well on the Registered Stocks for home investment as on the Coupons. There was a moderate inquiry for the old Railroad Mortgages at full rates.

Bills on London steady at $4 85 to the £ Sterling. The supply of Bills outside the standard drawers is, for the present, quite small.

Closing Quotations—March 17.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s....	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	120¼	120⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	119⅝	119⅝
American Gold....	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days....	$4 85	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	101⅛xd.	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island....	106⅜	105⅞
Pacific Mail....	43⅛	44¼
St. Paul Common....	43⅛	43½
Western Union....	78	77⅞
Union Pacific....	34⅞	34⅞
Lake Shore....	79¼	79
Toledo and Wabash....	46¾	47⅛
Harlem....	130½	132
North-west....	54¾	54⅞
North-west Preferred....	72⅛	72⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central....	31⅛	31¾
Delaware and Lackawanna....	110	109¾
Central New-Jersey....	105¾	105½
Panama....	115½	115
St. Paul Preferred....	64½	65⅛
Erie....	44⅛	43¾
Atlantic and Pacific....	17¼	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi....	31	31⅛

The sales of Gold to-day were at 112@112¼@112⅛ ⅌ cent. The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold $61,000 of the Principal of the Public Debt, and paid $60,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts yesterday were $382,000.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81....	119⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..	118¾
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81....	120	5-20 reg., '67....	118⅞
5-20 reg., '62....	117⅜	5-20 coup., '67....	119⅜
5-20 coup., '62....	117½	5-20 reg., '68....	119⅛
5-20 reg., '64....	119	5-20 coup., '68....	119
5-20 coup., '64....	119¼	10-40 reg....	114
5-20 reg., '65....	119	10-40 coup....	114
5-20 coup., '65....	120¼	5s, coup., '81....	114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....	118⅝	6s, currency....	116⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....	125	B'k of the Republic..	106½
Manhattan....	146	B'k of North Amer..	91
Merchants'....	117	Irving....	124
Mechanics'....	136	Market....	118
Union....	136	Nassau....	106
America....	145	Shoe & Leather....	150
City....	265	Corn Exchange....	118
Fulton....	150	St. Nicholas....	104
Mechanics'&Tr'd'rs'..	130	Marine....	145
Merchants' Exchge..	80	Importers'&Traders.	191
Leather Manufacrs'..	150	Central National....	101
Seventh Ward....	90	Fourth National....	105
Commerce....	118½	Ninth National....	100
Mercantile....	112	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' Ass.	90
American Exch'ge..	111	German American..	83
Chatham....	130		

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83.	96	Han. & St. Jo. L. G..	95
N. Y. Central 6s, '87.	93	Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	103
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E....	92½	Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	103
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub....	92½	Del., L. & W. 7s Con.	103¾
N. Y. Central 7s, '76.	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	95
N. Y. C. 7s Con., '76.	101	Gt. West. 1st, '88....	93½
N. Y. C. 1st, reg....	106	Gt. West. 2d, '93....	83¾
Erie 1st Extended....	102⅝	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	83½
Erie 2d 7s, '79....	100	Galena & Chic. Ex..	102⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83....	98	Galena & Chic. 2d..	98⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80....	99¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac..	104½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	88	Morris & Essex 1st..	106½
Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85.	104⅛	Morris & Essex 2d..	99¼
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....	102¾	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..	106
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	98	N. J. Cen. 2d....	100
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..	109	N. J. Cen. Conv....	101¾
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.	110¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd. 7 ⅌ c.	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	94
Cleve. & Tol. S. F..	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....	100
Cleve., P. & A. old bs.	97	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..	89½
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.	97½	Chic. & Alton S. F..	100
Buffalo & E. new bs.	96½	Chic. & Alton 1st....	106
Lake Shore Div. bs..	96½	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	93
Lake S. Con. C. bs..	96½	Ohio & Miss. Con....	91¾
Lake S. Con. R. bs..	96½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	90
Lake S. Con. 2d. C..	90	St. L. & I. M. 1st....	95¾
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	98	St. L. & I. M. 2d....	82
Western Pac. bs....	87	M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	107
Union Pac. 1st bs....	84¼	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	95⅛
Union Pac. In. 10s..	79¾	M. & S. P. 1st L. & M. D.	80½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.	104	M. & S. P. 1st C. & M.	80½
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.	84	Chic. & Mil. 1st....	93½
Alton & T. H. 1st....	100	Joliet & Chic. 1st....	104
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	90½
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	102	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	66¾
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	98	Tol., P. & War. E. D.	80
Chic. & N. W. Con. bs.	91½	Tol., P. & War. 2d..	58
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bs.	89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	101
Chic. & N. W. 1st..	102	Bos. H. & Erie 1st..	29½
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	86⅝	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	76
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	103⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6's, Old....	101	101½
City 6's, New....	113⅛	113¼
Camden and Amboy....	123½	123⅝
Pennsylvania Central....	104¼	104½
Reading....	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred....	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie....	20	20½
Northern Central....	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation....	38¼	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan....	96	96¼

Attention is requested to proposals for $1,292,500 seven ⅌ cent. consolidated stock of the City of New-York, which will be received at the Controller's Office until Thursday, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500, consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894. This stock will bear interest at the rate of seven ⅌ cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall st., New-York.
Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs....	18	Hides, No....	1,084
Bees-wax, pkgs....	5	Hides, bales....	23
Copper, bbls....	15	Skins, bales....	30
Copper, pigs....	170	Leather, sides....	31,322
Flour, bbls....	17,148	Tallow, pkgs....	82
Meal, bbls....	100	Stearine, pkgs....	38
Meal, bags....	1,340	Beef, pkgs....	32
Wheat, bushels....	43,580	Pork, pkgs....	1,015
Corn, bushels....	33,200	Cut-meats, pkgs....	2,167
Oats, bushels....	18,800	Lard, tcs....	922
Rye, bushels....	3,000	Lard, kegs....	350
Malt, bushels....	625	Butter, pkgs....	2,257
Peas, bushels....	6,600	Cheese, pkgs....	1,095
Grass-seed, bags....	1,221	Dressed Hogs, No....	874
Cotton, bales....	1,696	Starch, pkgs....	2,000
Broom-corn, bales....	39	Tobacco, hhds....	413
Eggs, bbls....	1,710	Tobacco, pkgs....	233
Beans, bbls....	52	Wool, bales....	46
Hops, bales....	109	Whisky, bbls....	946

COFFEE—The general market has been very quiet. The Teniers has added to the available supply of Rio. Of this cargo, 400 bags have been sold at 23½c., gold. Apart from which no important transactions have been reported. Quotations more or less nominal within the range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 22c.@22¼c.; fair, 23¼c.@23½c.; good, 24¼c.@24½c.; prime, 25c.@25¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 22c.@25½c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 24½c.@26½c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@26c.; Savanilla, 24½c.@26c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@26c.; Mexican, 24½c.@25½c.; San Domingo, 22c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 25c.@26½c., and Jamaica, 24c.@26c. The stock of Rio at the outports embraces 10,190 bags at Baltimore, and 2,000 bags at Galveston.

COTTON—Has been in more confident demand for early delivery, chiefly for export, though in part for spinning purposes, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing firmly. Sales, 3,656 bales, (of which 105 bales were to arrive,) including 2,918 bales to shippers, 728 bales to spinners, and 10 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a moderately active inquiry has been noted, at an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb., closing strong in most instances. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,000 bales, (of which 1,400 bales were on last evening, and 11,600 bales to-day,) with 2,000 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15½c.@15 17-32c.; April, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; May, 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; June, 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; July, 17 1-16c.@17⅛c.; August, 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,896 bales, including 662 bales from Charleston, and 1,034 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 9,213 bales, and thus far this week, 35,622 bales, against 41,435 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,265,675 bales, against 2,879,650 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(three days)—Exports, to Great Britain, 16,763 bales; to the Continent, 9,270 bales. Stock—in New-York, 127,362 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 715,645 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary....	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary....	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary..	14⅞	15	15 3-16	15 3-16
Low Middling....	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
Middling....	16⅛	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling....	17⅝	17¾	16	18

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more activity noted in shipping grades of State and Western Flour, but at somewhat easier prices, on more liberal offerings of stock. The purchases have been mostly of shipping extras, in lots, within the range of $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. In other descriptions trade has been comparatively slow, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. The sales reported since our last have been 12,400 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 35; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15, chiefly at $5 85@$6; inferior to good Extra State at $6 30@$6 70, mainly at $6 50@$6 65; very good to fancy do., at $6 70@$7 65, mainly at $6 80@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 70, chiefly at $6 50@$6 70; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 60@$7, mostly at $6 75@$6 85; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 65@$7 10 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 4,350 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly Western, within our quoted range. Southern Flour has been dull and heavy, the demand having been confined to small lots, wanted, for prompt use. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ⅌ bbl. ....Canada Flour very quiet at $7@$9 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been in less demand at $4 50@$5 75 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, within the range of from $3 50@$4 40 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 85 for White do., $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 60, chiefly at $4 50, for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,050 bbls., including 650 bbls. Western Yellow at $3 90@$4 10, and 200 bbls. Western White at $3 75 ⅌ bbl....Bag-meal has been in moderate demand, within the range of $1 55@$1 60 for Coarse, $1 62½@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $3@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 75@$8 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, but at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. The demand has been mostly for export, with the main dealings in prime No. 2 Milwaukee stock. Winter Wheat has been dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 57 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, odd lots; $1 52@$1 54 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car lots and boat loads, mostly at $1 53½@$1 54 for prime boat loads, in store and afloat; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 49@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 45@$1 56 for ungraded Spring; $1 42@$1 45 for rejected Spring; $1 52@$1 56 for White Spring, and $1 60 for poor White State....Corn has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower on a less active inquiry from all sources, closing dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 52,000 bushels at 84c.@87½c. for inferior to prime New Mixed Western, mainly at 87c.@87½c. for good to prime, afloat, and 86c. for good do., in store; 88½c.@89c. for very choice do.; 87½c.@89c. for new Yellow do.; 88c.@90c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat....Rye quiet within the range of 98c.@$1 02½ ⅌ bushel....Barley dull, but nominally unchanged as to values....Barley-malt quiet; prime to choice lots held with firmness, including Canada West at $2 15@$2 25 per bushel....Oats have been again quoted a shade lower on a light movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 35,000 bushels at 61c.@63c. for mixed Western, 62c.@64c. for White do., 62c. for Mixed State, and 63c. for White do., from track.... Feed, in request within the range of $26@$32 ⅌ ton. ....Hay and Straw as last quoted.

METALS—A very limited business has been reported in Copper since our last, quotations remaining about as before; 75,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 24c.@24¼c., new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Trade in Iron has been very tame, as a rule, yet holders have shown a fair degree of confidence, and values have been quoted steady. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $38@$40; Glengarnock, $39@$41; Coltness, $43@$44; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50. Sales have been reported since our last, of 150 tons Eglinton Pigs to arrive, at $37 50, and 1,000 tons old Rails on private terms.... Pig-lead has been in very slack request, with foreign quoted at 6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 25, gold; Bar quoted at 9c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c. Spelter has been ruling weak at 6¾c.@7c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic. Pig-tin has been sparingly dealt in, with prices weak; sales have been reported of 20 tons English, 21½c., gold; 15 tons do., on spot, 21½c., do.; 10 tons Refined, on private terms. Straits closed at 26c.@26¼, gold; English at 21½c.@21¾c.; Refined do., 23¼c.@23½c., and Banca at 28½c. Tin Plates have been in light demand, and prices have been ruling about nominal. We quote: Charcoal Plates quoted nominal at $10 50@$10 75; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 75; Coke, $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8....Zinc dull at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—Trade has been confined to a limited jobbing business on the basis of previous prices. Offerings generally quite moderate, especially of desirable qualities. We quote about as before: Cuba Muscovado Refining, 31c.@34½c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@42½c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and quoted somewhat firmer, within the range of $2 40@$2 45 for Strained; sales, 1,050 bbls. Strained, part at $2 40; 1,600 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75@$2 85; 450 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25@$3 75 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been in moderate request at steady rates; 50 bbls., Pork pks., sold at $3 50 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at rather stronger prices; sales, 120 bbls., in lots, at 49c.@49½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been dull at old figures. Crude and Sperm has been in fair request at firmer prices; sales, 880 bbls. at New-Bedford, part for manufacturing, at $1 67½. Refined Whale and Sperm quiet within the previous range. Linseed has been moderately inquired for at steady figures. Lard-oil inactive; Menhaden slow of sale. Other kinds essentially unchanged. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 67½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached at $1 85@$1 90; Lard-oil at 82c.@83c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.; Linseed-oil at from 96c.@97c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15, in cks.; Menhaden, 43c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47½c.; Yellow do. at 53c.@55c.; White do. at 61c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; Refined Spermaceti at 24c.@25c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet, since our last, at 7c., in bulk, and 10⅛c. in shipping order....Refined has been in quite moderate demand, with early deliveries quoted here at 14⅜c., and at Philadelphia at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, inactive at 20c.@20½c.... Naphtha sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls. early delivery, at 8⅞c., subsequently held firmly at 6c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively dull, the firmness of holders operating against free dealings. The dealings for early delivery embraced only 100 bbls. New Western Mess at $16; 150 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14 50, quoted at $14 50@$15; with Extra Prime at $13 50@$14; and for forward delivery of New Western Mess, 500 bbls., June, at $16 25; with March options, quoted at $15 75@$16; May at $16@$16 12½. April, wholly nominal....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 7½c.@7¾c., and Western at 7¼c. ....Cut-meats have been quoted steady, but have been rather lightly dealt in. Sales embraced 35 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; 130 bxs. Boston Backs, 18 lbs. ave., at 8c.; 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 16¾ lbs. ave., at 10⅛c.; [illegible] 1,000 Smoked do. at 8c., and 4,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 18 to 20 lbs., at 8c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6¾c.@6½c.... Bacon has been more active, and quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, with sales reported of 525 bxs. City Long Clear at 9⅜c.@9½c.; 500 bxs. Western do., part at 9¼c.; 200 bxs. do. Short Clear at 9¼c.; 50 bxs. City do. at 9½c.; and 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 9 3-16c. And for Western delivery, 1,000 bxs., including Short Rib, at 8¼c., and Short Clear, reported at 8⅝c. ⅌ lb.... Lard has been more freely sought after, opening a shade easier in price, but closing with more firmness for Western. Refiners have been operating more confidently at the current rates. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 225 tcs. Western Steam, part inferior to good, at 8¼c.@9 5-16c., with prime quoted at 9⅜c., but including 2,000 tcs. to refiners on private terms; 200 tcs. Western Kettle, to arrive, at 9⅝c.; 140 tcs. City Steam at 9⅜c., closing at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 9½c.@9⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., March options, at 9⅜c.; 2,750 tcs., April, at 9 7-16c.@9½c.; and 500 tcs., May, at 9⅝c., closing at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c.... Beef in fair jobbing demand on a firm basis as to values; sales, 125 bbls. and 65 tcs. We quote from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do. and $31@$32 for do. City, ⅌ tierce.... Beef Hams in demand at $24@$25 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern; sales, 50 bbls.... Butter has been in moderate supply and comparatively limited request at drooping prices. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 32c.@45c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 45c.@50c. for prime to choice; 42c.@50c. for fair to choice do. pails; 31c.@40c. for Western; 36c.@43c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 32c.@42c. ⅌ lb.... Cheese has been rather more sought after, partly for export, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at 10½c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very choice Factory; Skimmed Stock, 5c.@14c. ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand, chiefly for refining purposes, and have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,583 hhds. and 2,000 bxs., including 256 hhds. fair to about scant good refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7 9-16c.; 125 hhds. Refining do. at 7¼c.@7½c., chiefly at 7½c.; 57 hhds. Texas at 7¼c.; 1,800 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅜c.@8 11-16c.; 250 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c., and 250 bxs. do. at 7c. And, last evening, 534 hhds. refining Muscovado on the basis of 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for fair to good; 161 hhds. and 200 bxs. Centrifugal at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; 100 hhds. do. at 8⅜c., and 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅜c.; good do. 7⅝c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅛c.@7½c. Refined Sugars in fair demand, with Crushed at 10⅜c., Powdered at 10¼c., Granulated at 10½c.; A's, 9⅛c.@9½c.; Yellow, 7⅞c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active, but at a shade easier prices, with sales reported of, equal to 158,000 lbs., fair to strictly choice, at 7¼c.@7⅝c. ⅌ lb. Of Stearine, 25 hhds. City sold at 9½c.; 25 tcs. Western at 9½c.; and 27,000 lbs. No. 1, at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb. And of Grease, 100 tcs. yellow, at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been very moderately sought after within the previous range; sales, 1,000 half chests Green, and 600 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Western Leaf has been selling moderately in lots to the trade at about steady prices; sales have been reported of 250 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@10½c. Seedleaf has been sparingly dealt in at unchanged figures; sales have been reported of 200 cases 1872 Ohio at 6½c.; 100 cases 1872 Massachusetts at 10c.@20c.; 100 cases, sundry lots, 15c.@30c. Of Havana, sales have been reported of 300 bales at 80c.@95c.

WHISKY—Firm at 97c.; sales, 450 bbls.

WOOL—Rather more steadiness has been apparent in the market for the better grades of stock, which have been offered with reserve, and have been in moderate request. The poorer qualities have been moving somewhat slowly within the previous range. California, especially Fall, has been dealt in to a fair extent with, however, some irregularity as to values. Texas has been in demand at about former rates. There has been rather more call for foreign Wool, in good part for carpet stock, on the basis of about previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 142,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at from 33c.@55c., chiefly at 47½c.@54c.; 26,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 38c.@40c.; 27,000 lbs. Tub-washed, part at 54c.@55c.; 55,000 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@90c., mainly at 75c.@85c.; 685 pks. and 13,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled within the range of 26c.@50c., mostly at 47½c.@50c.; 150 bags and 95,000 lbs. Texas at from 20c.@32½c.; 92 bales Oregon at 37½c.@40c.; 275 bales and 227,500 lbs. California Fall at from 21c.@29c.; 80 bales and 6,000 lbs. California Spring, part at 31c.; 1,200 lbs. Delaine stock at 50c.; 3,000 lbs. Colorado, 50,000 lbs. unwashed Greek, 50,000 lbs. African, 800 bales White and Black Donskoi, and 25 bales Mestiza Pulled, on private terms; 16,000 lbs. Mexican, part at 17½c.; 425 bales and 13,000 lbs. Cape at 22½c.@38c.; about 25,000 lbs. Cape Pulled at 58c.; 42,000 lbs. Montevideo at 33c.@35½c., and 5,000 lbs. common foreign Carpet at 17½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been on a moderate scale, with rates quoted about steady. The shipments were mostly of Cotton, Provisions, and Grain. The chartering movement was tamer, the demand for tonnage having been limited on the basis of about previous figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 175 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 30 tons Fustic at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 1,850 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-32d. ⅌ lb.; 175 tcs. Beef at 8s. ⅌ tierce, 375 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., 1,300 bxs. Cheese and 1,170 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ⅌ ton. Also a British bark, 1,219 tons, with Flour, reported from San Francisco at 77s. 6d., and a ship, 1,547 tons, with Wheat, from do. at 77s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom or the continent direct, a German bark, 316 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington at 6s., with privilege of the Baltic at 6s. 3d....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cardiff, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ⅌ bushel....For a Continental port direct, an Austrian bark, 699 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, a German bark, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. ⅌ bbl.... For Hamburg, by sail, 1,500 tcs. Lard, at 42s. 6d.@45s., and 100 bxs. Bacon, at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Cadiz, an American bark, 459 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 5,000 cases Petroleum, with option of Genoa, on private terms.... For Genoa, by sail, 300 hhds. Tobacco, at 50s....For Gibraltar and Genoa, an Italian bark, 560 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 211 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Callao, an American bark, 1,014 tons, hence, with general cargo, at £23,200.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 9 cars reported to arrive, were 909 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,873 head, or 169 cars, against 224 cars for the same time last week. The market opened active, with an unusual light run at ¼c. advance over last week's prices on good Cattle, and ⅛c.@½c. advance on common to medium. There was a very full attendance of buyers from every section. About 1,200 head were disposed of. Trade slacked up toward noon on account of holders asking too stiff prices. Sales of 1,100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,015 lbs. to 1,404 lbs., at $5 25@$6 60; 15 head Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,522 lbs., at $5 25; 50 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,082 lbs. to 1,200 lbs., at $5 35@$5 75; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 831 lbs. to 1,175 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 25; 16 head Indiana mixed Bulls and Steers, averaging 1,185 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,600 head, against 3,200 head for the same time last week. The run was very light. The market ruled heavy at about last week's prices; sales of 1,000 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 89 lbs. to 100 lbs., at $7 25@$7 75; 449 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 82 lbs., at $6 15. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 10,300 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at a slight decline. Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 17.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 23¾; No. 2 Spring, $1 18 for Regular; $1 18½ for Fresh, spot; $1 19¼, April; $1 23¾, May; No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 16; Rejected, $1 09½. Corn dull and drooping; sales, No. 2 Mixed Fresh at 61¼c., cash; no sales Regular for cash; April, 61¼c.; May, 64c.; New No. 2 Mixed sold at 57c.; Rejected, old, 57c. Oats dull and unchanged; sales No. 2 at 43c., regular; 44c., Fresh, spot; Rejected, 42½c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales, No. 3 Spring at $1 49@$1 50. Pork steady at $14 25, cash; $14 37½, April; $14 70, May. Lard dull and unchanged; sales, $8 80, spot; $8 87½, April; $9, May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady; sales Shoulders at 6½c.; Short Rib Middles, 8⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 9c. Hams, 11½c. Whisky in fair demand and lower, closing strong at 92c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat—Spring firm and in good demand at $1 22½ for No. 2; Winter flat and lower to sell; No. 3 Red offered at $1 40; No. 2 do. sold at $1 50. Corn quiet and weak at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side, on track. Oats dull and declining at 46c.@47c. for No. 2 at east side, on track. Barley dull and lower, only small sample lots sold. Rye dull and unchanged at 90c. Whisky lower at 92c. Pork firm at $15 25@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; sales of Clear Rib and Clear Sides, fifteen days in salt, at 7½; round Clear Sides, 8½c., buyer first half of May. Bacon scarce and higher at 7c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 8¼c.@8½c. Live Hogs active and higher; light, $4 50@$4 75; medium, $5 12½@$5 25; heavy, $5 50@$5 75. Cattle firm and scarce at $2 75@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for choice to extra. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Flour steady; Howard Street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 50; do. Family, $8 75@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat quiet but firm; choice White, $1 80@$1 82; fair to prime do., $1 60@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 85; good to prime Red, $1 65@$1 75; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 60; Western Spring, $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull; Southern White, 81c.@83c.; do. Yellow nominal at 80c.; Mixed Western nominal at 84c. Oats in good demand; Southern, 57c.@64c.; Western, 58c.@60c. Rye dull at 90c.@93c. Hay unchanged. Pork quiet, steady, and unchanged. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky nominal. Coffee dull and nominal; good to prime, 24c.@25¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 24,390 bushels; Corn, 24,389 bushels; Oats, 27,320 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels; Peas, 300 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 25,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat nominal; sales of a small lot Michigan at $1 70; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 52; do. No. 2 do., $1 42; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; sales of choice New, on the track, at 76c.; held at 75c.@75½c. for Western, on the track. Oats quiet; Western held at 53c. Barley in good demand; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Petroleum firm; Refined, 14¾c., on the spot and the month; 14¾c.@15⅛c. April; Crude nominal at 10⅜c. Flour quiet and weak; small business; prices unchanged. Wheat firmer; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 74; White, $1 80. Rye, 95c. Corn—Business small; quotations lower; Yellow, 81c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 60c.@62c.; Mixed, 56c.@58c. Whisky, 96c.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 27½ for No. 1; $1 21⅞ for No. 2; April, $1 22⅛; May, $1 26½. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 Fresh at 44c. Corn steady at 59c. for No. 2 Mixed Fresh. Rye firm and scarce at 88c. for No. 1. Barley dull at $1 68 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50 for No. 3. Pork sold at $14 62½. Hams, in pickle, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c., loose. Boxed [illegible] tle; 9c. for Steam. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Wool in fair demand and stock scarce, but prices generally unchanged. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; Extra, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@53c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c. Combing, washed, 62½c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; tub-washed, 54c.@57½c. Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@22½c. Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c. Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@33c.; Texas, Coarse, 20@22½c. California, Fine and Medium, 28c.@33c.; California, Coarse, 22c.@26c.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 45. Corn steady at 63c.@64c. Oats steady at 53c.@58c. Rye steady at $1 02. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter easier; not quotably lower. Pork quiet but firm; held at $15 12½@$15 25. Lard quiet and steady at 7⅞c. for Steam, spot; buyer March; 9½c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats quiet but firm at 5⅞c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders; 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet but firm at 6⅝c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Whisky strong at 90c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 17.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 250 head. There was a little better feeling for Cattle, probably on account of the lighter supply. Prices on best grades were a trifle stiffer, and approach ¼ ⅌ cent. advance. Sales, choice, $9 50@$10; extra, $8 50@$9; first quality, $7 50@$8 25; second quality, $6@$7 25; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,097 head. The supply was somewhat increased over last week. Prices were firm. Sales, Sheep, in lots, at $3 50@$5 each; extra, $5 50@$7 50.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 69c.@70c. for New Mixed; 70c.@71c. for Old. Oats steady at 48c.@50c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 44½c. Resin dull at $1 85 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 90 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—Cotton firmer; demand active; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 4,130 bales; gross receipts, 4,337 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,550 bales; to the Continent, 675 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 270,128 bales.

GALVESTON, March 17.—Cotton quiet; moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 1,020 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 671 bales; coastwise, 798 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 86,685 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 768 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 40,889 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 109½; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾. Erie Railway Shares, 40¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 30c.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 39¾.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—United States 5-20 bonds, 98⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 33,000 quarters, including 27,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 12s. 8d.@13s. for Club do., and 11s. 2d.@12s. for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Beef, 86s. ⅌ tierce for New Mess. Pork, 62s. ⅌ bbl. Bacon, 41s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 42s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8⅛d.

Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

6:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, March 17.—Tallow, 38s. ⅌ cwt. Evening—Common Resin, 8s. ⅌ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Donohue, J.—16, Cromwell Brown Stone Quarry Company vs. Kerwin, &c.; 19, Stewart vs. Bechtel, &c.; 30, —— vs. ——; 53, Strew vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.; 67, The People ex rel. McNamara vs. The Board of Supervisors; 89, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 90, Sealey, Receiver, vs. White; 92½, —— vs. ——; 93, Peoples' Bank, New-York, vs. Jackson, &c.; 127, Connor vs. Alden; 133, Hammond vs. Highland Lake Ice Company. Call 134, Valentine vs. Gates.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.—163, Union Manufacturing Company vs. Byington; 165, Holmes vs. Pettingill et al.; 21, Marshall vs. Marshall; 37, Watson vs. Watson; 167, Chamberlain et al. vs. Lindsay et al.; 169, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 171, Gray et al. vs. The New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company et al.; 172, Kuhn vs. Brown et al.; 30, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hettrich et al.; 139, Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer; 153, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 174, Connolly vs. Hammill; 86, The People ex rel. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments; 175, Dale vs. Brooklyn City, H. P. and P. P. Railroad Company; 176, Hamanet et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 178, Rogers, &c., vs. Schmorsahl et al.; 15, Baldwin vs. New-York Produce Exchange; 87, The People ex rel. Phelps, District Attorney, vs. Fancher; 145, Randolph, &c., vs. Peck et al.; 148, English et al., &c., vs. Steele; 158½, —— vs. ——; 146, —— vs. ——; 164, —— vs. ——; 180, —— vs. ——; 181, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1666, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 1468, Strociertano vs. Wiezel; 1824, Marvin et al. vs. Leavitt et al.; 1830, Effingham vs. Held; 1588, Berringer vs. Wengenroth; 1408, Smith, Assignee, vs. Avery; 2972, Cast ipe, Executor vs. Simmons, et al.; 1846, The A. W. L. & L. O. Co. vs. New-York Ferry Company; 1848, Alexander vs. Fowler et al.; 1852, Tyng vs. Sewell; 1854, Kane vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1856, Bronson vs. Dunock; 1858, De Land vs. De Land; 1860, Bancroft vs. Lane; 1862, Osgood et al. vs. Strauss et al.; 1864, Cowdin vs. Gottgetreu; 1866, Crosby vs. Bolles; 1868 Rosenthal vs. Toepper; 1870, Avery vs. Beach.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Lawrence, J.—637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor &c.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor &c.; 237, Ball vs. Hudson; 2481, Nelson et al. vs. Odwine; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan et al.; 1301, Oceanic Steam Navigation Company vs. Smith; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 309, Millan vs. Graham; 1777, Muller et al. vs. The Mayor &c.; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 3022, Miller vs. The Mayor &c.; 3023, Rogers vs. The Mayor &c.; 3024, Bernstein vs. The Mayor &c.; 611, Wood vs. Erie Railway Company; 1237, Beekman, Receiver, vs. Beekman et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—809, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 533, Ellis vs. Black; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1647, Whitney vs. Mayor, &c.; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hexter vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 81, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 163, Van Horsten vs. Kruger; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 1023, Brown vs. Combes et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—898, Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.; 870, Keep vs. Kaufman et al.; 1490, Hickey vs. Mayor, &c.; 902, Brinker et al. vs. Hobbs; 926, Count Joannes vs. Niles; 936, Davis et al. vs. Rubinstein; 938, Colles vs. Meyers; 946, Goelet et al. vs. Spofford et al.; 1484, Grant vs. Taylor; 392, Mierson vs. Hope; 800, Diamond State Iron Company vs. Lissburger; 874, McCourt vs. D. D., East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 688, Luppold vs. Ohnmocht.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3440, Pfeiffer vs. Stein et al.; 3555, Farrell vs. Colfax; 3296, Lord vs. Beer et al.; 3148, Whitcox vs. Burns; 4663, Staren et al. vs. Dunkel; 4664, McKenzie vs. Dunkel; 4665, Starin vs. Dunkel; 4666, Schumann vs. Dunkel; 3478, Van Riper Manufacturing Company vs. Levy et al.; 3468, Schuyler vs. Herts; 3466, Stratton et al. vs. Hilsdorf; 4207, Kelly vs. Crostro et al.; 3389, Rodh et al. vs. Leask et al.; 3383, Feldman vs. Jask; 3180, Robinson vs. Smith; 3800, Cadwell vs. Frazer et al.; 2105, Heimann vs. Simon; 3558, Hanser vs. Tannenbaum.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—4231, Conroy vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company; 3293, Lusle vs. Hedges et al.; 3529, Steet vs. Sherwood; 3327, Hill et al. vs. Cullingworth; 3541, Schenck vs. Lawrence; 3538, Gouge vs. Osgood; 1875, Lindeburgh vs. Lewisohn; 3287, Bernheimer et al. vs. Nuhn; 3291, Fleischauer vs. Smith; 3461, Mase vs. Wing et al.; 3467, Van Voldenburgh vs. Cohen; 4629, Olmstead vs. Collins et al.; 4361, Kuhn vs. Blot; 3495, Buckman et al. vs. Levine; 3497, Buckman vs. Dinsmore et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—4619, Richards vs. Mayer et al.; 4488, Gallaudet vs. Heath et al.; 4633, Russell vs. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 2407, Mitchell et al. vs. Stewart; 4605, Brown, executrix vs. Haystie; 4606, Brown vs. Fisher; 4610, Van Hise vs. Shute; 4059, Fairchild vs. Reeve et al.; 3272, Ingalls vs. Anthony; 4567, Hallock vs. Barnes; 4568, McKee vs. Maher; 4511, Hagan vs. Henderson; 4628, Allaire vs. United P. P. Company; 4435, Kanter vs. Lane; 4661, Wallace et al. vs. Knowles Company.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Chas. Duffy, forgery; Cornelius Fitzpatrick, burglary; Richard L. States and Edward Clifton, burglary and larceny; John J. Williamson, burglary and larceny; John Radley, James Murphy, and Wm. Ford, felonious assault and battery; Louis Brass and Dominico Assine, felonious assault and battery; Wm. R. Linn, felonious assault and battery; James Stanley, grand larceny; James Gillen, grand larceny; Thomas Fitzgerald, grand larceny; Michael T. Molony, grand larceny; James Rodney, grand larceny; Henry D. Johnson, grand larceny; Edward Leonard, grand larceny; Charles H. Sharpe, grand larceny; Kate Harriman and Carl Meyer, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Gross vs. The Mayor, &c.; see memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

People ex rel. Jenny vs. Brennan; decision and opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Hill vs. Hill; judgment.
Goelet vs. Bleeman; Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Fettretch; In the matter of the application of Muldoon; In the matter, &c., Commissioners Central Park; B. Blue-stone Company vs. Roudwell; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Gedney; Goelet vs. Blesson; granted.
Brown vs. Schloemer; Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Bussell; Friedman vs. Benninger; references.
Clarke vs. Clifford; motion denied.
Hughes vs. Hughes; decree of divorce granted.
The People ex rel. Sanders vs. Sanders; Reed vs. Vaughan; memorandums.
Winchell vs. Winchell; order granted.
Groff vs. Swinerton; motion denied. Memorandum.
Ballard vs. Gunther; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Ladd vs. Arkell et al.; motion granted for third Monday of April term.
Lynch vs. Adams et al.; order of March 9, 1874, vacated, defendants to answer in ten days.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The People ex rel. Bitterlund vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; mandamus to issue. See opinion.
[illegible] of a violation of the injunction; it was not, however, a willful violation; they should be discharged on payment of $10 motion costs.
White et al. vs. Talmadge et al.; order of reference to be modified. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Slade vs. Taylor; application denied; no stay should be granted unless suit is brought and collusion averred.
Levinger vs. Belling; reference ordered.
Brady vs. Barrett; application to discharge arrest denied.
Jansen vs. Frey; motion denied without costs.
Vail vs. Vail; application denied.
The People ex rel. Whiteman vs. Earle; alternative mandamus ordered.

By Judge Daly.

Romel vs. Tower. See decision with clerk.
Burling vs. Gilmore; motion denied.
Zorn vs. Zorn; affidavits insufficient.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION is amount now offered for sale.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)
Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
For full information see advertisement in the City Record.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.
Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.
EDWARD BILL, Administrator, No. 47 Water st., New-York.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT; $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis. Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for choice of Directors and any other lawful business, will be held [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them, to care of AIKEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
A committee of first-mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.
Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.
Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.
To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.
D. B. HALSTEAD, GERRITT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } of Committee.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

New-York & Harlem
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF '73.
COUPONS DUE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.
FOR SALE BY
WM. T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 34 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-mentioned bonds has been rendered in the Chancery Court of Alabama, and pursuant to the decree a notice is now being published requiring holders of bonds and coupons to present the same at Montgomery, for registry, within three months.
The committee of bondholders are willing to receive signatures and deposits of bonds by all persons who have not already come into the bondholders' agreement.
All bonds and coupons deposited in accordance with the agreement will be presented for registry by the committee.
The agreement can be signed, and bonds and coupons deposited at the office of the undersigned.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Agents for the Committee.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 14, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.
The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 16th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st of March inst. and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

CHICAGO WEST PARK BONDS FOR SALE by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874.
SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAGGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the kind in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

CLOTHING.

I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to my old and valued friends and customers, and to all others who choose to patronize me, that I am ready to supply, as heretofore, at No. 66 Liberty st., custom-made clothing of the finest material and best make, at prices to suit the times. WILLIAM HINDHAUGH, late Hindhaugh & Co.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH FLAT, CONSISTING OF seven or eight rooms, in an eligible location; rent not exceeding $75 per month. Address A., Box No. 132 Post Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

MME. RAGIRE, (ROBES ET MODES,) ARRIVANT de Paris, désire trouver des pratiques. Prix modérés. No. 69 4th av., en face Stewart's store.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG. IF RETURNED to No. 38 West 49th st., $5 will be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—CLIPPER MOWING, (second-hand,) $25; Nine dozen Eureka Washing Machines, $1 25 per dozen; one Grind-stone, $5; two casks California Bitters, at fifty cents per gallon; six dozen Lewis Manufacturing Co's. Ventilators, at $6 per dozen; ten dozen Chas. H. Yager's Combination Machine Brush, at $3 per dozen. Inquire at WOOD MOULDING DEPOT, corner 3d av. and 27th st., New-York.

WANTED—1,000 EARNEST WORKERS, WITH $100 each, [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore, (Italian Opera) Mme. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signors Campanini and Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Rivals—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Dora Goldthwaite.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Four Lovers and The Conscript—The Martinetti Family.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charity—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Colleen Bawn—Mr. Dion Boucicault.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Moonlight—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STADT THEATRE.—Merry Wives of Windsor, (German Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss Isabella Brush, Miss Lina Lucchardt, Messrs. Maurel, Wieniawski, and S. B. Mills.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 3
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room, Times Office.*

As Mr. Claflin has had the presumption to express his opinion of the Revenue laws as affecting mercantile operations, the *Evening Post* proceeds to "squelch" him in its usual courteous fashion. The *Post* is evidently much amazed to find that Mr. Claflin has the audacity to express any opinion whatever—who is he that he should lift up his voice? "The public," it says, "have no means of judging whether Mr. Claflin is competent to speak on this question." No—all that the public know about Mr. Claflin is that he is the head of one of the largest firms in this City, a man of unstained character, belonging to a firm whose operations extend to every part of the United States. How should he know so much about a practical commercial question as an eccentric *doctrinaire*? Then the *Post*—so courteous always!—proceeds to make one of its favorite insinuations against Mr. Claflin. "Perhaps Mr. Claflin," it says, "may be in such a position as to be anxious to say what will be most pleasing to the Custom-house authorities. The law in respect to the seizure of books and papers is still in full force," &c., &c. What all this means is that Mr. Claflin has been committing frauds, and expects to get them covered up by defending the Custom-house. Will any decent merchant say that this base and cowardly system of calumniation is calculated to bring about reforms in the Revenue laws? Is it necessary, in order to carry out the *Post's* craze about free trade, to slander every honest merchant in the City of New-York?

To the general public, bewildered by this controversy, two things will be clear: First, that the merchants are by no means agreed as to what reforms are required, or whether any are needed; secondly, that a few firms which have suffered through their own negligence or misconduct are making a great mistake in inciting the *Post* and other papers to defame other firms which have dealt honestly toward the Government and the public. Because one firm has acknowledged that it committed frauds, it is assumed that all other firms must have committed the same or similar frauds—a rather dangerous process of reasoning. We are in favor of the utmost liberality in the treatment of merchants by the Custom-house, and of the abolition of the "special agent" system, for it is evident that almost all the complaints of which we have heard arise from the proceedings of the special agents. But we shall not be able to secure this or any other change while the *Post* and other equally foolish journals wantonly rouse opposition in Congress by mixing up free trade with this question, and excite ill-feeling in New-York by dastardly slanders on eminent firms.

We are sorry to learn from Mr. Van Nort's mouthpiece in this City that he is busily engaged in lobbying at Albany—we presume with "skilled talent" to do the bribing business in the background. It seems to be [illegible]

Mr. Van Nort's proper place is in New-York, and that his business is with the Department of Public Works, not with corrupting members of the Legislature. We may further suggest to him in a friendly way that the advocacy of the *Commercial* is doing him no good—that it makes him many enemies, casts suspicion on his general conduct, and is not in any respect worth the price he pays for it, as he will find some day to his cost. If he *must* employ professional lobbyists, he should at least have the decency to keep himself and his money-bags out of sight at Albany.

Without undertaking to "indorse" the sentiments of the speeches delivered in Congress by Mr. S. S. Cox, we must admit that he is proving the justice of what we have often urged—namely, that a funny man in a legislative body has his uses. Mr. Cox is not on our side of the House, and sometimes we are inclined to wish that he were. His "moth" speech was a piece of true humor, and he deserves the credit of having done much to enliven the arid debates of the session. Yesterday he disported himself on the question of economy in national expenditures, and seems—so far as we can judge from the fragmentary report of his speech—to have said some very good things. Mr. Cox defines his present position in political parties as that of an "eclectic philosopher." He seems, at any rate, to be a very good-natured one, and invincible good nature will tell, even on antagonists. That is one of the golden secrets of public life which Mr. Cox has been shrewd enough to learn, and he is the one man in a thousand who *does* learn it. Did we not support Mr. Cox for Congress? Had he been cantankerous and "stuck up," like most Democrats and some Republicans, we should never have done that. Now Mr. Cox had better come over at once to the Republican Party, and live happily ever afterwards.

Nearly all yesterday afternoon the principal thoroughfares of the City were monopolized by the St. Patrick procession, to the great detriment of business and much public inconvenience. We admit that the St. Patrick processionists have as much right to the exclusive use of the streets as anybody else, but we are not prepared to admit that anybody has that right. Processions became such a nuisance in the City that the Legislature made a law authorizing the Police Commissioners to regulate them, but we do not find that the power thus conferred is exercised when public convenience most requires that it should be. Had the procession of yesterday been kept above Canal street and off the railroad tracks, the public would not have been disturbed, and no wrong would have been done to those participating in the display. The Police Commissioners had the power under the law to make and enforce an order to this effect. That they did not do so is evidence to our citizens that they prefer to please a class rather than serve the general public.

Mayor Havemeyer has addressed to the Governor a protest against the Riverside Avenue bill, which is characterized by a degree of moderation and closeness of reasoning rather unusual in the productions of the Chief Magistrate of this City. The objections taken by the Mayor to the provisions of this bill are that it not only transfers to a department overburdened with work the power of constructing twenty-five miles of new streets bordering on the public parks, but that it allows this work to be done without the salutary check of the contract system instituted by the charter. To re-establish "the old Ring powers and the old Ring system of doing public works" is a reproach which no party can safely incur, and we trust the Republican majority in the Senate will not make it necessary to appeal to the Governor to save the party from the stigma of such legislation.

Every year an effort is made in the Legislature to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation, and every year it ends in failure owing to the opposition of the country members. We are not surprised, therefore, that the Senate Judiciary Committee have decided to report against the bill this year, nor are we disposed to censure their action very severely, for it is reasonably certain that if favorably reported, the bill would have been defeated in both the Senate and Assembly. The time will soon arrive when this question must be made an issue in the election of members of the Legislature throughout the State, and we are quite sure that when this is done the measure will succeed. The argument is all on the side of exemption, and when fairly placed before the people, they will decide in its favor. But until this is done, it is a waste of time to attempt to force the bill through the Legislature.

Rapid transit appears to make some little progress at Albany, for the Senate Railroad Committee have decided to report in favor of the bill extending the time for building the Gilbert Elevated Road. No harm can come from this measure, and it should be passed. The proprietors of this enterprise promise to complete it without asking any further legislation, and to put their own capital in it. They should be afforded the opportunity to redeem their promises, and we hope it will be given them by the Legislature. The committee, it is said, have decided to report in favor of the Harlem Railroad scheme, which, of course, is that of Mr. Vanderbilt. Let the Legislature bear in mind that what the City wants is not charters, but a road, and it will not have much difficulty in reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday justified all we have said about them by dismissing employes whose salaries amount to $18,048 in the aggregate. They have thus shown that they have had a larger force than was necessary, and that it was possible to economize in the matter of salaries. They should employ their time in making additional efforts in this direction, instead of seeking an increase in head-money from the Legislature.

Some facts of interest to New-York merchants will be found in the abstract of the Chamber of Commerce statistics published this morning. These statistics embrace the foreign commerce of this port, compared with that of all other ports in the country, and they convey some hints to which it is time for New-York to pay heed. For instance, the [illegible] of the foreign commerce of the country in 1871 was $140,500,000, of which New-York had all but $1,349,520. In 1872, the increase was about $80,000,000, of which New-York had one-half. In 1873, the increase was $12,850,000, of which New-York had only forty-one per cent. The causes for this showing, which is certainly a bad one, are pretty familiar to our merchants, and it is their own risk if they do not undertake to remove them.

SECTIONAL FINANCE.

The Senate yesterday resumed the discussion on finance. The particular hook on which this long debate, once regarded as at an end, has been again hung, is a very harmless bill from the Finance Committee, allowing the Controller of the Currency to distribute certain amounts of national bank notes to the West, without waiting for a corresponding amount to be returned from the East. This measure, which is exactly in the line of the complaints made by some of the Western Senators, does not satisfy them. They insist, instead, on one of two things: First, and above everything else, if they can get it, an additional issue of greenbacks; second, as an alternative to the first, a system of free banking; and, in any case, a legalization of the issue of the entire $44,000,000 reserve, and a permanent volume of greenbacks equal to $400,000,000. We have already frequently pointed out that a properly-guarded system of free banking is likely to prove one of the safest and wisest measures to get us out of our present trouble; but to make it safe Congress must provide for the gradual payment of the legal-tender notes of the Government, because with these outstanding and liable to be increased at will, and forming the basis of banking, *no* system that human wit can devise could escape serious and possibly hopeless disaster.

This, however, is not the view of those who claim, with doubtful authority, to speak for the West. They demand more paper money, preferring Government notes, and reckless as to the volume or the redeemability of what they may get. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, an estimable gentleman, with very muddled ideas on finance, produced yesterday, in support of this demand, a very remarkable petition. He described it as signed by 400 leading business men of this City, "some of them using millions of money in their business," and he declared that these gentlemen "protested against the efforts now being made to reduce the volume of the currency, and prayed that it might be increased, so that the business of the country may be safely carried on." We should like to know the names of 400 or of forty "leading business men" of this City who have petitioned Congress in favor of inflation. With entire respect to Senator Ferry, we do not believe they exist. The current of opinion among the active business men of this City is all the other way. It is in harmony with the opinion of Detroit, as shown by the petition presented by Mr. Ferry's colleague, Mr. Chandler, praying for a return to specie payments. Mr. Chandler said that this petition represented 95 per cent. of the business interests of Detroit. An equal percentage of the business men of New-York would be found on the same side.

Considering these facts, it seems very absurd—if nothing worse—for such men as Senator Logan to endeavor to give a sectional cast to the debate on this question. When he declares that the bankers and merchants of New-York "give a cold shoulder to the West;" that they are engaged in a scheme to make the South and West "work for them," and "take the wealth of their section to pay interest to them;" that they wish to "reduce the wages of farmers, mechanics, and working men to a mere pittance," and so on, he talks nonsense. The nonsense, in this case, will not hurt any one, because the population of the West is too intelligent to be deceived greatly by it, but it might be very mischievous, and is certainly unworthy of a Senator of the United States. It is noteworthy that this miserable stream of accusation and innuendo against the East was directed, not to an Eastern Senator, but in reply to Senator Schurz, a gentleman representing—and on this subject, so far as we can see, very justly representing—the State of Missouri, one of the most powerful and progressive States of the West. In this debate, on the same side with the best men of the East, are representatives in the Senate of Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, California and Nevada, while most of the ideas of the inflationists are furnished, beyond a doubt, by Ben. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. These facts show how utterly ridiculous the cry against the East is in this connection. It is, so far as we are able to judge, the cry of the demagogue. Some few men may think it is just, but it is difficult to believe that men of the natural shrewdness of Senator Logan can fail to see how shallow it is, and how opposed to the facts and to common sense.

THE PHELPS-DODGE CASE.

The friends of Mr. Dodge have published what, they say, is a complete report of the address made by him before the Ways and Means Committee, and the publication deserves sincere and candid consideration. It is the first authentic exposition of their affair with the Custom-house made by the firm. A suit, it appears, was actually begun in court by District Attorney Noah Davis, for $1,000,000, which was compromised for $271,000. The total value of the invoices presented by the firm within the previous five years, and charged with guilty falsehood, was $1,750,000; the total amount of items therein actually undervalued was $271,017 38; the undervaluation on these items amounted to $6,558 75, and the total amount of duty withheld to $1,658 78. The undervaluation, therefore, in the faulty items, was about two and a half per cent., and if any other firm had purchased and imported similar goods, from the same place, costing the same price, and at the same dates, and invoiced them as the law required, it would have had to pay thereon $1,658 78 more than did this firm.

Mr. Dodge is not clear in his explanation how it happened that there was this difference between the seller's invoice and the Custom-house invoice, or, indeed, how there came to be two invoices. The merchandise was shipped to New-York, and the invoices made up, and Consular certificate attached, at Liverpool—but where was it purchased by the firm? In Wales we assume from what Mr. Dodge says; and why was not the invoice, as received by the firm from the seller, certified by the American Consul at Wales, and presented at the Custom-house? The tin was purchased, a prearranged price paid, and, of course, a bill, or invoice, taken. *That* invoice, and no other, the law clearly says, shall be taken to the Consul in Wales, and Collector in New-York. But the firm made up another invoice in Liverpool, which Mr. Dodge now admits was false, because it did not give the cost price of the tin in Wales when bought, but the firm's appreciation of its market value, in Liverpool, when shipped. The statute of 1863 is unmistakeable that *purchased* goods shall be invoiced at actual cost, and goods not purchased (but manufactured and shipped by the manufacturer) shall be invoiced at the real market value, which, at the same time and place, ought to be the cost price if purchased. The firm, we repeat, purchased, but did not give in the invoices the cost price actually paid, but instead, their idea of market price at another time and place. The difficulty in which the firm and the Consul at Liverpool found themselves by not following the law in this particular is set forth by Mr. Dodge:

"Now, when my partner in Liverpool went to Mr. Dudley, United States Consul, he said: 'Mr. Dudley, how can I take such an oath as this? Here is an invoice of goods that *cost* 30 *shillings*, and I have invoiced them *at* 36 *shillings*, to meet market values. If I invoice them at 30 shillings and export them to New-York we shall be liable there, if not to forfeiture, at least to have the price so advanced as to cover not simply the difference, but the penalty of undervaluing the goods. Now,' said he, 'I have added 6 shillings to the cost, and you ask me to swear that it is the absolute cost.' Mr. Dudley said: 'Mr. James, all we mean by that is that it is correct, and that it is the fair market value.' Then the invoice comes to New-York, and I go to the Custom-house and am presented with the oath 'that the invoice which I have now brought contains a just and faithful account of the actual cost of such goods, wares, and merchandise.' I say to the Deputy Collector, 'We have added in Liverpool 6 shillings to the price of these goods to make market value, and since they came here such has been the rapidity of the advance of value in Liverpool (and which we have known by telegraph) that we have added 2 shillings more to the value, making it 38 shillings; and now you want me to swear that that is the actual cost of these goods?' 'Oh, Mr. Dodge,' said he, 'you simply swear that it is correct.'

* * * * * * *

The committee will notice this breach in the top of the paper, (exhibiting it to the committee,) where the clerk, who subsequently became the informer, tore it off the invoice book. In this particular invoice, to which the press copy refers, there are ten boxes 6d. below cost; fifteen boxes 1s. 6d. below cost—the whole making a difference of four pounds odd, which will make a difference in duty of about $5."

We believe we do perfect justice to Mr. Dodge in saying that, in this way, came two invoices, and the undervaluation, in five years, of $6,558 75, and the saving on those items of $1,658 78 as duties. His defense is intricacy of the Invoice law, haste of shipment and entry, blunders of clerks, and an offset in *excessive* amounts paid at other times from similar causes.

We have read the first section of the law of 1863, and see no intricacy in it. The system may be bad, but it is clearly stated. We think Mr. Dodge would not deny that he understood it the first time he read it. Why, then, was it not obeyed? If he had presented an invoice which set forth precisely all he paid to the seller for the tin, there could have been no falsehood in the invoice, and no guilty intention. Why did his firm make out another invoice in Liverpool? He will probably reply that it was done to facilitate book-keeping in Liverpool, which was the depot of the firm, although probably the tin was shipped direct from Wales to New-York. But that is not the system of the *law*. An importer is forbidden to change or tamper with an invoice. It is as sacred a thing as the national currency. The law says it shall be taken, in triplicate, to the Consul *nearest the place of purchase*, and stamped by him, and only one given to the importer. The other two are retained by the Government. In the case of Mr. Dodge, the Custom-house wanted the invoice from the seller in Wales, and not one from the firm in Liverpool.

The difference between the system adopted by Mr. Dodge and the system required by the law is apparent, and it is now for the Committee of Ways and Means to decide whether it will adopt the former or will adhere to the latter. Will it permit merchants to withhold the invoices which they obtain from sellers, and make up in Europe, in the counting-houses of the firm, other invoices, to be presented at the Custom-house, which are not transcripts of the actual bill of sale?

Mr. Dodge in his statement explains that he was under a "terror" either of the law, or of the officers of the law, which induced him to offer and pay the large sum of money he did. And yet he says that when first sent for by Mr. Jayne, District Attorney Davis was in the room, and heard the conversation. The latter must have applied for the warrant of seizure of the books and papers. He began the suit for one million of dollars. He heard the explanation of Mr. Dodge. It does not appear anywhere that Mr. Dodge was alone with Mr. Jayne for a moment. If Mr. Davis believed that Mr. Dodge was acting under the influence of undue terror, it was the business of the former to have protected him, and we cannot understand why the latter did not apply for such protection.

We have read the provision of 1863 in respect to forfeiture, and it appears to us to be clearly there written that for presenting these invoices, admittedly false in a legal sense, the firm could not be punished unless it had, when making the entries, guilty knowledge that it was using forbidden means—to wit, false invoices. No one can read this statute without seeing that to accomplish a forfeiture under it, there must be an entry by the owner, consignee, or agent of the goods; the use by such person of the false papers forbidden therein; and, thirdly, guilty knowledge on the part of such person that the papers are false.

Whether the punishment inflicted by this law for the thing done by the firm is too severe, or whether any portion of the money paid should have been given to the informer, or Mr. Jayne, or any of the Custom-house officers, we do not now discuss. We have already said that, in our view, the law for the seizure of books and papers is unjust, and has been unjustly administered. We have commended the report of Secretary Richardson on this subject. What the public now needs is a clear and concise statement, by the Committee of Ways and Means of the exact offense committed by the firm of Mr. Dodge, the *system* under which it was committed, and whether such a system can be tolerated in future with safety to the revenue.

ART IN THE CAPITOL.

The rural patriot who goes to Washington to consult his member about his little bill, or the desired Consulate, or the promised Postmastership, naturally seeks a brief relief from the toils of legislation in admiring the various works of art which adorn the Capitol of his country. First, of course, he piously pauses before those wonderful paintings which depict so vividly the early sufferings and struggles of his ancestors, on the walls of the Rotunda. With these he is naturally more familiar and at home than with Greenough's "Roman Washington," or Crawford's "Grecian Red Men." That admirable device for popularizing art by engraving the masterpieces of Trumbull and Powell on the backs of the national bank notes has excited for those productions of genius in the public mind a widespread and generous enthusiasm. The prevalence of the insidious counterfeit has, indeed, won for them a minute and patient study which is not often accorded to more pretentious works of art, by more learned connoisseurs. There is, it must be confessed, discernible in this primitive, domestic sort of criticism, a deplorable tendency to rate the excellence of the Rotunda's treasures in proportion to the denomination of the bill which each happens to embellish. Even our rural patriot, whom we suppose to be supreme in statesmanship and taste—a Ruskin and a Butler at once—will find it hard to disabuse his mind of the impression that a $5 "Columbus" is not far beneath a $10 "De Soto," and a $50 "Embarkation of the Pilgrims" vastly superior to a $20 "Baptism of Pocahontas." Perhaps he is not far wrong; perhaps not until the crack of doom will impartial criticism be able to decide whether or not the "Columbus" of the Rotunda is twice as bad as its "De Soto," or ten times as bad as its "Pilgrims."

About that other patriotic masterpiece, which guards like a sort of pictorial dragon the approaches to the Senatorial Hesperides, and accounts, no doubt, for so much of the acerbity that occasionally characterizes Senatorial debates, there can be no such question. The touch of "time's defacing fingers" is sometimes a positive adornment. Even the worst of the paintings in the Rotunda is taking on something of the dignity which age and growing grimyness will lend to the worst of paintings. Moreover, the patriotic mind, apart from their agreeable associations with the patriotic pocket, regards them with an affection akin to that which a mother lavishes on a misshapen child. They are ugly, but they represent the first attempts of native art. There is something frank and genuine in their very badness which appeals to the beholder's sympathies, and wins a kindly toleration for defects which age and a generous fancy may soon transform into beauties. Perhaps to the patriot of the future who finds them entirely obscured, they may be as good as Raphaels or Rubenses at the very least.

But before the appalling newness of Mr. Powell's "Battle of Lake Erie," and Miss Vinnie Ream's "Lincoln," the most liberal patriotism pauses aghast. No friendly gloom drapes their uncompromising badness, no kindly touch of age softens their calm defiance of all known canons of taste. Even our rural critic in their presence is struck with a sudden sense of awe, and realizes for the first time, perhaps, the true terrors of death. And thereupon, if he is a sensible and a really patriotic critic, he will go off and urge his member to vote for the bill introduced the other day in the House, designating a committee of artists to confer with the Library Committee of Congress upon the future selection of painters or sculptors to aid in the further embellishment of the Capitol. The bill as introduced by Mr. Cox named five well-known artists, S. R. Gifford, Durand, Baker, Inness, and Eastman Johnson. We are not sure that it is not best to leave their selection to the artists themselves, and the committee, if meant to be a permanent one, should include one or more sculptors. But in some shape or other such a measure should be adopted. Our artists do not ask to make our laws; the best of legislators does not necessarily know anything about art. The moral is obvious.

There is so much that is really fine and elegant in the decorations of the Capitol as to arouse the solicitude of all persons of cultivated taste that they shall have no unworthy additions. The building itself is a stately and impressive pile of architecture, and its swelling dome closes nobly the long vista of Pennsylvania avenue. In its interior, much of the marble and bronze work is exceptionally fine, and, what is even better, distinctively national in its character. Nor is all the statuary of a piece with Miss Ream's melancholy pasquinade in stone, or Mr. Mills' prodigious bronze satires, or the allegorical enigmas of the Italian Persico, which guard the steps and give to the Washington school-boy a new insight into the construction of the passage *Persicos odi*. Crawford and Greenough are names of which Americans may well be proud, and though some of their noblest works are not where all Americans would be best pleased to see them, their genius is still worthily represented at the Capitol of the nation. Nor is there in the country to-day any lack of artistic talent in either branch of art to continue the work in creditable fashion. Our native school of landscape painting ranks deservedly high. Why should it not be represented in the illustration of characteristic American scenery at the Capitol? In statuary, Mr. Ward (whom we single out at the risk of being invidious, because his ripest achievements are familiar to our readers) has already done work which puts him in the front rank of American sculptors. There is no lack of talent to decorate the Capitol worthily, whenever selection shall be made according to artistic merit, and not in sole reference to political "influence."

RECEPTION HOSPITALS.

When the Board of Governors of the New-York Hospital closed the institution in Broadway, at the head of Pearl street, all the lower portion of the City was suddenly deprived of hospital accommodations. The action of the Governors received much undeserved censure at the time. A private charity had been meeting public needs for so many years that the public had come to believe that they were entitled to perpetual service from the New-York Hospital. Convenient in its situation, admirable in its appointments, and manned with a skilful medical staff, it met public requirements so fully that its loss was severely felt. To meet the need which the discontinuance of this hospital created, the Commissioners of Charities established the ambulance system, and the reception hospital, in Centre street. For several years all that portion of the City below Twenty-sixth street has been forced to depend upon these two agencies in all casualties and cases of sudden sickness requiring charitable assistance.

During these years it has been apparent that the City is greatly deficient in hospital accommodations where they are most required. The greater portion of the accidents occur in the business portions of the City below Fourteenth street, and the poor, who, in case of sickness, must have public relief, are crowded into the same area. An idea of the demands made upon the limited accommodations afforded can be obtained from the fact that the Park Hospital, in Centre street, which is the only reception hospital south of Bellevue, during the last year, received 3,500 cases, of which number 1,200 were casualties requiring skillful surgical attention. But this hospital has only thirty-one beds, and it is evident that in many cases patients had to be taken away to Bellevue or some other general hospital before they were able to bear the removal, in order to make room for new-comers. There is no doubt that many persons have died in consequence of these premature removals. The City should, long ago, have been provided with a sufficient number of small reception hospitals, where acute cases could be properly treated until they could be transferred with safety to Bellevue. That the City has nothing of the sort is a disgrace which should no longer be allowed to exist.

Some little of the relief which is so greatly needed will be afforded by the opening of a reception hospital in Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, which has been determined on by the Board of Governors of the New-York Hospital. These gentlemen are entitled to the public thanks for the conclusion they have reached. The proposed institution is placed where it will be of essential public service, and we do not doubt that the Governors will make it in all respects a first-class hospital. This is all that can be asked of this corporation, but it is not by any means all that the City needs. There should be another west-side reception hospital further south, and two more upon the east side. These additional hospitals should be provided by the Commissioners of Charities, and it can be done without any addition to the public burdens beyond the small amounts required for rents. If patients are treated outside of Bellevue, the medical staff and other expenses of that institution can be proportionately reduced. Aside from the prompt treatment which this multiplication of reception hospitals would secure, there is another and even more conclusive reason for their establishment. Medical science has decisively declared against large hospitals as dangerous to human life. The records of Bellevue are alone sufficient to prove that the plan of large hospitals should be abandoned by all civilized communities. The fatality attending casualty cases in that vast caravansary of wretchedness has been frequently noticed as alarming and disgraceful.

The only way to save life is to multiply the small hospitals, where acute cases can be finally treated. Bellevue will thus be relieved, and the unfortunates suddenly needing medical or surgical care need not be jolted over miles of rough streets before receiving treatment. We hope that a matter of this kind, which involves the good name of the City, will no longer be neglected by the authorities. The recent action of the Governors of the New-York Hospital should incite the Commissioners of Charities to add to the means for caring for the sick and injured, which are to be provided by this corporation.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert given at the Academy of Music last evening was attended by an overflowing audience. Its proceeds accrued to the building fund of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, and must have almost reached $8,000. The entertainment was very interesting, although most of the performances were familiar. Mme. Nilsson's recital of "Voi che sapete" was enthusiastically applauded, and so was the "Ave Maria," to which M. Wieniawski, as some days ago, supplied the prelude and accompaniment. Mme. Nilsson's highly-expressive and *nuancé* style in the duet from Thomas' "Hamlet," in which, be it noted, she had the co-operation of M. Maurel, pleased us most, recalling, as it did, her most poetic and vitalizing creation. M. Maurel contributed the florid aria from "Le Siège de Corinthe" and "Les Rameaux," [illegible] two numbers we shall not soon hear interpreted with like beauty of tone and *maestria* of delivery. M. Capoul rendered Beethoven's "Adelaide," and was especially happy in his romance from "Mignon," which he sings charmingly. M. Wieniawski played Rubinstein's "Adagio" and his own "Tarantelle," Miss Adelaide Phillips sang "Una voce poco fa," and Mr. Richard Hoffman executed with considerable elegance of phrasing and a very precise yet dainty touch the andante and finale of Mendelssohn's G minor concerto. The band was under Mr. Behrens. The encores, we have to add, were countless, and the tributes of flowers astonishingly profuse, even for New-York.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore," with Mme. Nilsson, is to be done at the Academy of Music this evening. Verdi's effective work is not likely to be represented again this season; as Signor Campanini is almost re-established in health, and as the representation, consequently, promises to leave little room for fault-finding, the announcement should not be overlooked.

MISS BRUSH'S CONCERT.

Miss Brush, who goes to Europe Saturday to prosecute, we learn, her studies as a songstress, gives a concert at Steinway Hall this evening. The lady's friends will doubtless respond liberally to her invitation, and, for the public, the names of Messrs. Maurel, Wieniawski, and Mills ought to prove a strong magnet.

TO-MORROW'S THOMAS REHEARSAL.

We have to mention that the public rehearsal for Mr. Thomas' approaching Symphony Concert at Steinway Hall, will be commenced to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. George L. Fox, the Grimaldi of the present age, has closed his business arrangements with Messrs. John A. Duff and Augustin Daly, his "final" performance under their joint management having taken place at the Grand Opera-house on Saturday day evening last. Mr. Fox has secured the Broadway Theatre, which will hereafter be known as "Geo. L. Fox's Broadway Theatre." He will be assisted in the management by those popular and well-known gentlemen Mr. George H. Tyler, Acting Manager, and Mr. M. S. Sutton, Treasurer, who thoroughly understand the art of catering to the public's taste in their different spheres of the amusement world. Mr. Fox will be assisted by a [illegible]

by Mr. C. K. Fox, the well-known Pantomimist. He will also introduce to public favor a superb corps of European and American specialty artists. We are assured that the entertainment will be the most refined, mirth-provoking, novel and sensational ever yet offered. The opening bill will be the production of Geo. L. Fox's original edition of "H. D.," entitled "Humpty Dumpty at Home."

THE "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To-morrow afternoon the performance of the "School for Scandal" will take place at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the poor of this City. We believe that every reserved seat in the house has been secured, but there will, doubtless, be room for that section of the "general public" which postpones the purchase of tickets till the last moment. A crowded house is sure to be assembled.

Sheridan's comedy of the "School for Scandal" was first performed at Drury Lane Theatre on the 8th of March, 1777, with the following cast:

Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. King
Charles Surface.....Mr. Smith
Joseph Surface.....Mr. Palmer
Sir Oliver Surface.....Mr. Yates
Crabtree.....Mr. Parsons
Sir Benjamin Backbite.....Mr. Dodd
Moses.....Mr. Baddeley
Trip.....Mr. Lamash
Snake.....Mr. Packer
Rowley.....Mr. J. Aiken
Careless.....Mr. Farren
Sir Harry Bumper.....Mr. Gawdry
Lady Teazle.....Mrs. Abingdon
Mrs. Candour.....Miss Pope
Lady Sneerwell.....Miss Sherry
Maria.....Miss P. Hopkins

The following prologue, written by Mr. Garrick, was delivered by Mr. King, who played *Sir Peter Teazle*:

"A School for Scandal! Tell me, I beseech you,
Needs there a school this modish art to teach you?
No need of lessons now, the knowing think;
We might as well be taught to eat and drink.
Caused by a dearth of scandal, should the vapors
Distress our fair ones—let them read the papers;
Their powerful mixtures such disorders hit—
Crave what they will, there's *quantum sufficit*.
Lord! cries my Lady Wormwood, (who loves tattle,
And puts such salt and pepper in her prattle,)
Just risen at noon, all night at cards, when threshing
Strong tea and scandal. Bless me, how refreshing!
'Give me the papers, Tisp—how bold and free
Last night Lord L. was caught with Lady D.,
For aching heads what charming salvolatile!
'If Mrs. B. will still continue flirting,
We hope she'll draw, or we'll undraw, the curtains.'
Fine satire, pox. In public all abuse it,
But, for ourselves, our praise we can't refuse it.
'Now, Tisp, read you—there, at that dash and star.'
'Yes, Ma'am: "A certain lord had best beware,
Who lives not twenty miles from Grosvenor square;
For should he Lady W. find willing—
'Wormwood is bitter.'" 'Oh, that's me—the villain!
Throw it behind the fire, and never more
Let that vile paper come within my door!"
Thus at our friends we laugh who feel the dart;
To reach our feelings we ourselves must smart.
Is our young bard so young—to think that he
Can stop the full spring-tide of calumny?
Knows he the world so little and its trade?
Alas! the Devil's sooner raised than laid.
So strong, so swift, the monster there's no gagging;
Cut Scandal's head off—still the tongue is wagging.
Proud of your smiles, once lavishly bestowed,
Again your young Don Quixote takes the road.
To Show his gratitude he draws his pen,
And seeks this hydra, Scandal, in his den,
From his fell gripe the frighted fair to save;
Though he should fall, the attempt must please the brave,
For your applause all perils he would thro';
He'll fight—that's, write—a cavalliero true,
Till every drop of blood—that's ink—is spilled for you."

Mrs. Abingdon, who played *Lady Teazle*, delivered the following epilogue, written by George Colman:

"I, who was late so volatile and gay,
Like a trade-wind, must now blow all one way,
Bend all my cares, my studies, and my vows,
To one old rusty weathercock—my spouse;
So wills our virtuous lord! the piebald hours
Of crying epilogues and laughing plays.
Old bachelors who marry smart young wives,
Learn from our play to regulate your lives!
Each bring his dear to town—all faults upon her,
London will prove the very source of honor;
Plung'd fairly in, like a cold bath it serves,
When principles relax, to brace the nerves.
Such is my case, and yet I must deplore
That the gay dream of dissipation's o'er,
And say, ye fair, was ever lively wife
Born with a genius for the highest life,
Like me, untimely blasted in her bloom—
Like me, condemned to such a dismal doom!
Save money—when I just knew how to *waste* it,
Leave London—just as I began to *taste* it!
Must I, then, watch the early-crowing cock?
The melancholy ticking of a clock?
In the lone rustic hall forever pounded,
With dogs, cats, rats, and squalling brats surrounded?
With humble curates can I now retire,
(While good Sir Peter boozes with the Squire,)
And at backgammon mortify my soul,
That pants for loo, or flutters at a vole?
Seven's the main—dear sound!—that must expire,
Lost at hot cockles round a Christmas fire!
The transient hum of fashion too soon spent—
Farewell the tranquil mind, farewell content!
Farewell the plumed head, the cushions *stir*,
That takes the cushion from its proper seat;
The spirit-stirring drums—card drums, I mean,
Spadille, odd trick, pam, basto, king, and queen;
And you, ye knockers, that with brazen throats
The welcome visitor's approach denotes.
Farewell all quality of high renown—
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious tours—
Farewell! Your revels I partake no more,
And *Lady Teazle's* occupation's o'er.'
All this I told our bard. He smiled, and said 'twas clear
I ought to play deep tragedy next year.
Meanwhile he drew wise morals from his play,
And in these solemn periods stalked away:
'Blest were the fair, like you her faults who stop,
And closed her follies when the curtain drops!
No more in vice or error to engage.
Or play the fool at large on life's great stage.'"

LAUNCH OF A CUNARD LINER.

A new steam-ship, the largest which has yet been constructed for the Cunard Line, was launched on March 4 from the Clyde ship-building yard of Messrs. J. & G. Thomson. The ceremony of naming the vessel the Bothnia was performed by Miss Arbuthnot. The Bothnia is upward of 4,500 tons burden, and of the following dimensions: Length over all, 455 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet 6 inches; depth, 36 feet. Accommodation is provided for 300 first-class and

CHARLES SUMNER.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE DECEASED STATESMAN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 17, 1874.

The sad event about which we have all been talking and thinking for nearly a week past is just the theme which I find it most difficult to write upon. At first I was stunned, mentally paralyzed; and since the realization of our loss has gained upon me it brings with it a bewildering throng of recollections and associations, some dating back nearly a quarter of a century. With the memory of my great friend (can it be that he is already only a memory?) come certain further off, pale and uncertain presences—the friends who were about him when I knew him first—Hawthorne, with his noble, sensitive face, his deep-set, furtive, melancholy eyes; Starr King, radiant with genius and princely in his perfect humanity; that beautiful wife of his poet-friend, she whose sweet, sad voice was prophetic of her martyr-like fate; that scholarly brother, so like him in person, in voice, in love of books and art; and that illustrious scientist, beloved and revered alike upon two hemispheres, that sweet, strong, childlike and grand human soul we knew as Louis Agassiz. These and many more choice spirits whose lives have mingled with or touched on his, come before me and I am inexpressibly comforted by the thought of the goodly company he has been called to rejoin.

I first met Mr. Sumner in Boston, in the Summer of 1850. He was then in the fullness of his manly vigor, in the flower of his genius and fame. He had a manner somewhat stately and studied, but gracious, and he looked singularly strong and happy and triumphant. He had the air of a hard student, but of one who took intense delight in his labor. Out of the abundance of his heart, his mouth always would speak, earnestly, eloquently, to the first listener. Sometimes he betrayed a naive unconsciousness of that listener's utter incapacity to comprehend theme or argument. I will venture to say he has cast away more pearls than any man living. I first met Mr. Wendell Phillips that Summer, received from him some pleasant anecdotes of his great conservative friend—for comparatively, Mr. Sumner was then a conservative. I remember he told me that when they were at Harvard Mr. Sumner was by far the best student. When Fanny Kemble was playing in Boston, young Phillips and some fellow-students, fascinated by her beauty and genius, went into town night after night to see her act, and, however long the play, however late they were in returning to the college, they never failed to see a light in Charles Sumner's room, and to catch a glimpse of his grand head bending over his beloved books.

In the Autumn of that year I heard Mr. Sumner's great speech against the Fugitive Slave law. I had heard Mr. Webster's last melancholy effort in the Senate in defense of that odious measure—a defense which put legislation above nature, and constitutions above the God of Nature, and in this broader, freer, grander utterance I recognized a new political evangel—the gospel of a higher law. It had a clear, rousing, inspiring sound, like the stroke of a new liberty bell, "ringing out the false and ringing in the new." It is scarcely possible at this time, when no questions are agitated more grand and vital than those of finance, economy, executive appointments, and petty party corruptions, for one knowing nothing of that more tumultuous time to realize the effect of such a speech from such a man in such a crisis. It did not seem like an individual protest and arraignment—the enthusiasm, resolve, indignation, and judgment of a whole people sounded in it, full and strong and menacing, like the "voice of many waters."

I next met Mr. Sumner in Washington during his first Senatorial session. I was then in the family of Dr. Bailey, the brave and brilliant editor of the *National Era*, and at his charming house I saw much of Mr. Sumner and other prominent Free-soilers. To our surprise, somewhat, Mr. Sumner was remarkably well received by Southern Senators of refinement and culture. They respected his intellect and scholarship, his literary and social position at home and abroad, and I think there was something they respected even more in the quiet assurance of his manner, in the honesty of his strong, craggy face, in the breath of the north wind which his presence brought into that close old Senate chamber. It took a Southern statesman to see through a trickster, to spurn a truckler, to despise the dough-face he molded to any shape with his skillful fingers, and buffeted on the cheek at his own arrogant will. Mr. Sumner met their advances in a like gracious spirit, and for awhile the lamb of nonresistance lay down with the lion of chivalry. I often remarked during that Winter the new Senator from Massachusetts in deep and delightful converse with the French-Spanish Senator from Louisiana, Pierre Soulé. A stronger contrast in person, manner, and attire could scarcely be imagined between two elegant, accomplished gentlemen, and yet they were excellent friends. Once during that Winter Mr. Sumner said to a Boston acquaintance encountered in the Capitol: "Allow me to introduce to you *my good friend*, Judge Butler, of South Carolina."

But all these charms of pleasant social intercourse, wit, tact, and high-bred courtesy were "no let" to him when the time for decision and action came. He easily broke through the silken net-work, and strode into the arena a stalwart, full-armed gladiator. He struck right and left good, resounding, staggering blows, but it is a mistake to say that he "battled almost single-handed with the most reckless political power the world has ever known throughout many stormy years." In our tributes to him let us not be unjust to others. In the Senate at the time when he grappled so manfully with the slave power was William H. Seward—not so radical as Sumner, but always an anti-slavery man—not often storming, but always sapping and mining the enemy's works; Salmon P. Chase, never flinching from a hand-to-hand combat with any champion of Southern rights; John P. Hale, whose audacious worrying ever renewed attacks; Mr. Clay, so aptly characterized as "guerrilla warfare;" and sturdy Henry Wilson, who coolly stood his ground against menaces and under insults, who never blustered, and never backed down.

In the House, there was the old guard of liberty and popular rights. Father Giddings, Horace Mann, Thaddeus Stevens, and Ben Wade, and, a little later, Gerrit Smith. Among the younger men were Robert Rantoul, George W. Julian, and David Wilmot. Outside he had great aid and comfort in the *National Era*, so admirably edited by Dr. Bailey and John G. Whittier.

I met Mr. Sumner on his first visit to Philadelphia, after the attack made on him by Mr. Brooks. He was fearfully changed. His face was pallid and anxious, his manner nervous, and he walked like an old man—yet while we were tearful, or hotly indignant, he uttered no word of complaint or bitterness.

During the war I often saw Mr. Sumner, and always remarked that he seemed burdened with a mighty weight of care. He did not take life lightly in any respect. He always toiled terribly at everything he undertook. He was severely artistic and austerely conscientious in all his work. Of late years I have seen him countless times, in and out of the Senate, and yet regrets will come that I have not seen him oftener—regrets old as human love, as sorrow, as death. Whenever I have had a friend from abroad to whom I would show special courtesy, I have taken him or her to that beautiful house by the Arlington, and have always been sure of a welcome. Whatever his engagements or his ailments, if able to see his friends at all, he received them with a cordial grasp of the hand and that rare, sweet smile, which was like a burst of pure Spring sunshine on a sombre day. I was in that house on the morning of that sad Wednesday, lingering and waiting, with other friends, refusing to believe that there was "no hope." I saw there men I had heard called, and half believed to be, hardened and heartless politicians, weeping like women, and, despite the judgment of his enemies and detractors, I was doubly convinced that the man had a "genius to be loved."

Last evening I passed by that house so soon to be despoiled of its precious books and art-treasures. It was apparently unchanged—lighted up as cheerfully as before he went away; even the graceful transparencies in those pleasant study-windows remained as they were. The hall-door was open, and the gas-light shone full on the tall old-fashioned clock, which had ticked off for him so many hours of faithful toil—of weary wakefulness, of cruel pain, till that last moment of mental agony, when his great, pure, honest heart broke.

How plainly that old clock repeats to the souls who loved the master of the house:

> "Never here, forever there,
> Where all parting, pain and care,
> And death and time shall disappear;
> Forever there, but never here!
> The horologe of eternity
> Sayeth this incessantly,
> Forever—never—never, forever!"

You have had such full descriptions of the services at the Capitol that you do not need any from me. The most touching and impressive was, after all, the part borne by the colored people. They came in procession to the Rotunda, where the body lay in state. They encircled it in almost solid ranks. There is nothing on earth so sad as a sad black face. It is mourning and desolation personified. Their sorrow was evidently deep and tender, and well it might be, for they have met with a grievous loss. Mr. Sumner's friendship for the black race, was not a matter of sentiment, but of principle. It was a noble, impersonal championship. No blunder or folly on their part could anger him, no pertinacity could weary him, no seeming ingratitude could alienate him. Their champion has fallen, their tower of strength has given way; henceforth they must "work out their own salvation," and patiently build up their own defenses. The difficult but grand task is set them to show themselves worthy of the great advocate.

The face of Mr. Sumner in death bore more than the usual resemblance to Edmund Burke. With his gray hair resting like a glory on the pillow, he looked very noble, but so tired! We felt amid our grieving that all was well. God had given His beloved sleep.

Most of the floral offerings laid on the great Senator's coffin were from his colored friends. They lavished upon him the most rare and costly flowers. On his desk stood a bouquet of roses and azalias, white as the "white soul" Emerson so honored.

Saddest of all sights was his empty chair, draped in mourning, and yet an august presence seemed to hover about it. If, indeed, *he* were there able to see, and hear, and understand; if he looked around on the scene of many struggles and conflicts, on his enemies and on his friends, what poor things must have seemed to him all human strifes and animosities; how precious human love and loyalty; how great and sorrowful a thing life; how beautiful and blessed death!

HIGH ART IN HAIR-DRESSING.

Last night, says the London *Daily News* of March 3, a festival of hair-dressers was held in the small concert-room at Hanover Square Rooms. The object of the gathering was to afford certain members of the profession opportunity to exhibit their skill before the public and each other. To this end an oblong table had been arranged down the full length of the room. Sixteen toilet-glasses stood back to back upon the table, two of larger proportions flanking either end, while before each glass a chair was placed. On the tray of each looking-glass was a card, bearing one of the following announcements: Mr. Riley, ball dress; Mr. Percival, ball dress; Mr. Stiles, Grand Duchesse; Mr. De Lamant, Marie Antoinette; Mr. Sargent, ball dress; Mr. Stevens, pompadour; Mr. Rhodes, ball dress; Mr. Cooper, court dress; Mr. Comber, ball dress; Mr. Noakes, coiffure au soirée; Mr. Williams, Du Barri; Mr. Wilkie, Louis XIV.; Mr. Wells, fancy dress; Mr. Aitree, fancy dress; Mr. Rudolph, grand fantasie; Mr. Mason, Alexandra.

These evidences of preparation faced the visitor on entering at 8 o'clock, in accordance with the invitation on the tickets, and for three-quarters of an hour there was nothing else save the gathering company upon which the eye might rest. At 8:45 o'clock some sensation was created by the entrance of two or three gentlemen carrying small cases in their hands, which, being deposited beside the toilet-glasses and carefully opened, revealed an assortment of scissors, combs, and in some instances ringlets and pads. A towel, opened and spread over the back of the chair, further indicated a temporary proprietary interest in the section of the table. Punctuality was decidedly not a virtue pertaining to the exercise of hair-dressing—at least as exemplified last night—it being close upon 9:30 o'clock before the sixteen professors filed in, each leading a lady. The ladies' hair was at this stage uniformly plain, or at most crimped.

It would be obviously impossible to describe in detail the growth of the sixteen coiffures, as line upon line, pad upon pad, plait upon plait, they grew up under the dexterous fingers of the artist. A brief indication of the process in the case of the "Marie Antoinette" mystery may, however, be given. When the lady whose hair was operated upon sat down, her hair was powdered and tied in a simple knot behind. The artist first untied the knot and combed out the hair. Then he placed a thick pad over the front top of the head, and hid it beneath the fold of the lady's hair. A pad, hooked on in some inscrutable manner behind, just over the nape of the neck, was hidden with hair in a similar manner. Three pads, rising upward, converging from the right ear, and three from the left, were added to either side of the central ridge, and thus was laid a foundation upon which the artist might proceed to work, free from the fear which must otherwise have haunted him, of inflicting pain by the vertical propulsion of the hair-pins. All the available hair which the head afforded being now used up in the binding round of the pads, the artist took up a long wisp of hair, which he fastened by the middle on the back of the head with a hair-pin. This was utilized, as the natural hair had been, to bind up the pads, and when it was exhibited the back of the hair presented a rising bank of little bags, the front being brushed sheer back from the forehead, high over the large pad first mentioned. Finally, the hair was profusely powdered, a wreath of roses looped with pearls thrown over the front, two ringlets were tagged on so as to fall over the forehead, and the "toilette à la Marie Antoinette" was complete. Some people must have thought the lady would have looked better with the original simple dressing of her hair. But *de gustibus non est disputandum* and the trade, of which there was a large gathering, expressed their approval by applause.

Three-quarters of an hour were occupied in bringing about the effect here feebly described, and the rest of the toilet being completed each hair-dresser offered his arm to his lady, and all walked in procession round the table, a fellow-artist, who obligingly officiated at the piano, playing an appropriate march. The promenade over, a gentleman took the chair and delivered a short address, in the course of which he urged upon the trade the desirability of forming "the nucleus of a hair-dressers' academy." Practice was, he said, all very well, but it was essentially necessary to perfection that "hair-dressers should have the opportunity of irrigating their minds," a sentiment the expression of which was heartily indorsed by the company.

ARTHUR ORTON IN PRISON.

Since his incarceration in Newgate, says the London *Daily Telegraph*, the "claimant" has done his best to keep up the delusion that he is the missing heir to the baronetcy and estates. He stoutly refuses to answer to the appellation of Orton or Castro, but willingly responds to the name of Tichborne. Otherwise he has accepted his fate, submitted to the prison regulations, and accommodated himself to his changed position with as much ease and tact as he had shown before in passing from the life of a bushranger to the rôle of a baronet. The prisoner seems to have been most impressed with his fall when he had to don the prison apparel. It was brought to him on Monday. His convict garb is a light-brown woolen suit, with knee-breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, common leather shoes, and a cap with a little knob a-top, without a peak. It is scarcely necessary to say that this suit required some expansive dimensions. The shirt-sleeves are thirty-seven inches round, the muscle of the arm alone being twenty-seven inches, and the chest fifty-six inches. When it was shown to Orton he faltered a little, but the feeling was only momentary, and he quickly regained his usual self-possession. In this altered dress, close-shaven, and the hair cropped short, the huge bulk of the prisoner only remains to identify him with the defendant of the Queen's Bench. His manner since his confinement has been taciturn, but not sullen. He rises at 6, retires at 9, sleeps wonderfully well, and, on the whole, takes kindly to his skilly; but he rather fails in picking oakum. He does not succeed in getting through anything like the portion allotted to him; but the tar-rope is somewhat trying, and as yet his fingers are rather delicate for the work.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

The following tables are taken from the forthcoming annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, compiled by the Secretary:

Recapitulation of leading articles exceeding $3,000,000 in value, imported into and exported from the Port of New-York, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, compared with the aggregate of all the other ports of the United States for the same period.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Articles.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the United States
Sugar	$44,636,538	$33,358,250
Woolen manufactures	41,953,991	8,921,814
Cotton manufactures	30,821,475	4,379,849
Silk manufactures, dress and piece goods	27,727,373	2,162,692
Coffee	24,468,685	19,640,986
Tea	18,586,946	5,879,224
Flax manufactures	17,140,610	3,287,772
Iron and steel manufactures	13,342,456	13,602,015
Hides and skins, other than furs	11,532,628	4,715,793
Leather and manufactures	9,658,431	678,682
Tin in plates	9,139,237	5,854,413
Wool	8,874,743	11,559,195
Tobacco and manufactures	8,542,087	1,419,636
Gold and silver bullion and gold and silver coin	7,611,934	13,869,003
Fruits of all kinds, including nuts	7,148,944	2,524,518
India rubber and gutta-percha	6,533,946	366,604
Wines, spirits, and cordials	6,100,821	3,157,648
Fancy goods	4,065,497	795,711
Melado and syrup of sugar-cane	3,945,690	776,475
Earthen, stone, and china ware	3,804,807	2,211,118
Molasses	3,357,030	6,544,021
Flax-seed	3,039,512	235,313
Watches and watch movements and materials	3,039,512	235,313
Total	$315,123,902	$146,704,651
All other articles	111,197,525	90,591,069
Total foreign imports	$426,321,427	$237,295,720

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the United States
Gold and silver bullion and gold and silver coin	$55,016,415	$18,889,131
Cotton	49,130,448	178,112,621
Breadstuffs	47,719,794	46,908,818
Bacon and hams	25,646,984	9,375,153
Oils, illuminating	24,441,591	15,764,194
Lard	16,930,870	4,314,945
Tobacco leaf	12,681,242	10,007,893
Cheese	10,337,382	160,628
Tallow	4,977,411	2,091,060
Furs and fur skins	3,512,814	212,736
Leather of all kinds	3,183,387	1,181,787
Total	$253,578,338	$287,018,966
All other articles	59,551,625	48,983,634
Total domestic exports	$313,129,963	$336,002,600

Recapitulation of the Foreign Commerce of the Port of New-York, as compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1873.

Foreign Merchandise.	Port of New York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.
Imported	$426,321,427	$237,295,720
Re-exported	18,972,099	9,177,412
Consumed and on hand	$407,349,328	$228,118,308
Domestic Produce.		
Exported	$313,129,963	$336,002,600
Excess of foreign imports over domestic exports	$94,219,365	....
Excess of domestic exports over foreign imports	....	$107,884,292
Total foreign commerce of the Port of New-York		$758,423,489
Total foreign commerce of all other ports of the United States		582,475,732
Total foreign commerce of the United States, 1872–73		$1,340,899,221
Total foreign commerce of the United States, 1871–72		1,212,328,233
Total foreign commerce of the United States, 1870–71		1,132,472,558
Total foreign commerce of the United States, 1869–70		991,896,889

Increase in the Foreign Commerce of the Port of New-York for the past Three Years, compared with all other Ports of the United States for the same period.

	Port of New-York.	All other Ports of the United States.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	$54,332,768	$74,238,220
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	40,562,965	39,293,010
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	139,225,849	1,349,520
Increase in three years	$234,121,582	$114,880,750

It must be borne in mind that the foreign imports represent gold values, and the domestic exports, except $73,905,546 of coin and bullion, are in currency values, from which an average of eleven per cent. should be deducted to make the basis of the latter equal to that of the former.

COMPLETE VOTE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Concord *Monitor* of Monday give the following statement of the complete vote of New-Hampshire for Governor by counties, compared with the vote in 1873:

	1874.				1873.			
Counties.	McCutchins	Weston	Blackmer	Scattering	Straw	Weston	Blackmer	Mason and scattering
Rockingham	5529	4988	347	8	5546	4752	147	105
Strafford	3013	2736	486	19	3126	2470	297	42
Belknap	1764	2128	76	..	1826	2066	21	43
Carroll	1822	2389	81	1	1702	2097	59	42
Merrimack	4767	5166	155	8	4622	4759	72	126
Hillsborough	6378	6607	375	2	6473	5555	254	60
Cheshire	3460	2870	80	..	3428	2532	53	74
Sullivan	2178	1976	184	1	2134	1853	103	53
Grafton	3914	4486	173	1	3795	4325	56	84
Coos	1311	1865	138	..	1303	1607	100	66
Total	34136	35611	2095	40	34023	32016	1059	698

These returns show that Weston lacks 660 votes of an election, a majority over all the other candidates being required to elect in New-Hampshire. The complete returns for Representatives show that the House will contain 167 Republicans and 178 Democrats, one member elected by the Prohibitionists being in this statement classed with the Republicans. The town of Orange balloted fifteen times for a Representative, and then voted not to send.

M. GUIZOT ON THE SEPTENNAT.

An article by M. Guizot in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on the life and works of M. Vitet, contains the following expression of his own opinion on the subject of the Septennat: "Are we nearer a definite solution than we were in 1871? nearer considering the Republic as the solution seriously and sincerely adopted by France? I think not. We have tried the monarchical solution by the reconciliation and union of the two branches of the Royal family. This combination has failed. The Comte de Chambord would not accept the national conditions of it. We have returned to the Republican combination, but maintaining it in its provisional character; it is for seven years only that the majesty of the National Assembly has committed to Marshal MacMahon's loyalty the care of maintaining order in France without definitely proclaiming the Republic there. When the Marshal shall have accomplished his Septennat, we shall again find ourselves confronted by the same question, monarchical, or republican, or, perhaps, partaking of both these characters, as it was with the Dutch in the seventeenth century, when they made the Stadtholderate a permanent institution of the Republic of the United Provinces." The last suggestion is characteristic, as an instance of the political instinct of the veteran statesman.

THE TRIAL OF CALLENDER, THE BANK EXAMINER.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, was continued in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict and a jury. C. C. Stevenson testified, on cross-examination, that Callender's checks on the Ocean Bank were counted as cash, because it was intended that they should be taken up in a few days. Counsel for defense offered to show that the loans on the other banks were contracted by Callender for the benefit of the Ocean National Bank, and that the money on the checks were given on that account, and not for the personal benefit of the defendant. The Court said if he took up these sums with the intent of having them influence him as Bank Examiner, he should be found guilty, no matter what subsequent use he made of that money. John S. Langworthy, Deputy Collector of the Currency, testified that the only reports made by Callender of the Ocean Bank, were two. There was no report of his concerning that bank on file for 1871.

B. T. Brundige testified that in the year 1871 he was cashier of the Union Square National Bank. Callender's check on that bank for $20,000, bearing date Oct. 7, 1871, was not good, he having had no account then in that bank.

The further hearing of the case was at this point adjourned to this morning.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT.

At 9 o'clock last night, as Michael Brown, aged twenty-four, of No. 303 West Twentieth street, was passing the corner of Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue, he was assaulted by a gang of young ruffians who infest the neighborhood. While the gang were engaged in beating him, one of the ruffians shot him in the arm. After beating him almost to insensibility, they fled, and made their escape. Brown was subsequently found by the Police and taken to his home, but they failed to make any arrests.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

THE PARADE OF THE SEVERAL IRISH SOCIETIES—THEY ARE REVIEWED BY MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

The anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, was commemorated yesterday by the Irish population of this City in a way that illustrated in the most convincing form the Milesian love of nationality and the strong desire to manifest their adherence to the idea under the most depressing circumstances. It is difficult in the extreme for the American mind to understand the impulse which prompted probably 25,000 men and boys to parade the streets in tinsel regalia and uniform, on horseback, in carriages, and on foot, with bands of music and banners of green and gold, during the prevalence of a continuous fall of rain, which at times came down quite heavily. But the programme had been arranged, many weeks of preparation had passed, and the day had dawned, albeit it proved an inclement one, and literally "poured cold water on the whole thing." The remark was prevalent everywhere that "no one but Irishmen would do it," and it was probably correctly stated. Irishmen throughout the Metropolis cited the parade under such adverse circumstances as the strongest evidence of the indomitability of the Celtic character, and would have felt, if the display had been postponed, that Irish prestige had suffered in consequence. So the Irishmen "walked" to maintain the ideality of Irish national integrity, and if some graves in Calvary Cemetery do not result from the "walk" and the drenching to which so many thousands of persons were exposed, it may be attributed to some interposition of Providence and the constitutional soundness of the Celtic physique. As early as 9 o'clock the various civic and military organizations which intended to participate in the demonstration were busy assembling at their respective head-quarters, and marched thence, independently, to the general rendezvous in Second avenue, where the grand line was formed. It was directed that the procession should move on the route of march about 1 o'clock, and the formation was promptly effected. The right of the line rested on Twenty-third street, and the left on Second street, though even when the line had been properly formed between these two points, all the intervening streets which intersect the avenue were occupied by societies which only awaited the moving of the procession to fall in and swell the numbers. An immense crowd of spectators, drawn largely from the populous Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, was congregated along the avenue, and awaited uncomplainingly the completion of preparations for the spectacle. Looking from any elevated position, the spectator witnessed one vast aggregation of umbrella-domes along the sidewalks, while the centre of the avenue was crowded with military bands, marshals and aids, mounted on horses that at times cavorted dangerously among the closely clustered processionists; thousands of men with flaring green badges, a foot and a half in length, depending from the lapels of their coats, green flags saturated with rain so that they were heavy and limp and looked almost black, and about two thousand soldiers in uniform with green facings, and wearing emerald plumes. The route of the procession, as announced in the general orders, issued by Grand Marshal John Maguire, was down Second avenue to Second street, through Second street to Bowery, down Bowery to Canal street, through Canal to Centre, down Centre to the easterly gates of the City Hall Park, across the Park to Broadway, up Broadway to Union square, and down Fourth avenue to Astor place, where the parade was to disperse. There were in all about seventy-five of the organizations known as Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies and Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Societies, about ten societies of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and twenty miscellaneous, religious, civic, and juvenile societies in the parade, together with about 1,500 uniformed militiamen of the National Guard and sundry independent commands, the best known of which is the Legion of St. Patrick. The procession was headed by a squadron of mounted police, deployed from curb to curb, under command of Sergt. Nesting, and these were followed by a platoon of patrolmen. Then came the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., under command of Col. James Cavanagh. This regiment made the only show in the procession that was worth looking at, and their appearance was decidedly creditable, both as to numbers, physical appearance, and soldierly bearing. Next in order was the Legion of St. Patrick and then the Grand Marshal and his staff, all well mounted. There were in all thirty-three bands of music in the line. They succeeded in thrilling the ears and hearts of the assembled thousands along the streets with many of the most vigorous Irish airs. There were also at intervals in the line a few Irish pipers, and not a few open and closed carriages containing invited guests and officers of various Irish organizations. All the way down town the "walkers" received a regular east-side ovation from thousands of sympathizing men and thousands of admiring women, young and old, who themselves took no small degree of pride in displaying green ribbons and leaves in their bonnets, and small sprigs of shamrock in their bosoms. By the time the procession had reached the City Hall, which was about 2:45 o'clock, its appearance was by no means gorgeous, nor was it imposing, excepting, perhaps, in numbers. The flags and banners looked draggled and rain-washed, the uniforms were saturated, and the sheepskin of the drum-heads vibrated a dull, muffled sound. The heads of not less than ten of the bass drums were split, and the drummers were using the intact heads very gingerly for fear they too might soon collapse. Only a few houses along the way made any display of flags, but at the City Hall all the Municipal and national bunting was flung to the winds and drizzle. As soon as the head of the column reached the Park gates, the Mayor, attended by a large deputation of heads of bureaus, and members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, descended the portico steps from the Hall and took up positions under umbrellas, on the front of the esplanade, this being the reviewing point. He bore the ordeal of water and waiting while this four-mile panorama of wet clothes was passing him with considerable composure. At last the review was over, and the procession was trailing itself up Broadway, the streets being densely crowded all the way, and business completely suspended, or, rather, obstructed. Among the peculiar scenes of the "turn-out" were at times, from various points of observation, perfect brown billowy oceans of umbrellas. Another subject of note was the fact that some of the mounted aids, wearing cocked hats, swords, and sashes, actually carried umbrellas, and as they galloped to and fro along the line the novelty of their antipluvian equipment on horseback was striking in the extreme. The parade, as a whole, passed off quietly, though local traffic suffered very severely by reason of the monopoly and blockade of the streets.

MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated in honor of St. Patrick, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey officiated as celebrant, assisted by Very Rev. William Quinn, Vicar General, Assistant Priest; Deacons of Honor, Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Pastor of St. Ann's and Chancellor of the arch-diocese, and Rev. J. Michael Curran, Pastor of St. Andrews; Deacon of the Mass Rev. John J. McNamee, and Sub-deacon, Rev. John Kane; the First Master of Ceremonies, Rev. John F. Kearney; Second Assistant Priest, John F. Farley. Rev. John Salter, Chaplain of the Convent of Mercy, was also present. The sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Henning, of the Order of Redemptorists. The musical portion of the services was rendered by a double-quartet choir, under the direction of Gustav Schmidt, organist of the cathedral. The altar and surroundings were tastefully illuminated and decorated with beautiful flowers.

SOCIAL CELEBRATIONS OF THE DAY.

There was quite a number of social reunions last evening in commemoration of the day, which took the form of banquets, balls, and receptions. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gave a banquet at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, at which over 200 members and guests were present. Judge John R. Brady presided, and the speakers included Charles O'Conor, Congressman Cox, District Attorney Phelps, Robert Sewell, and other gentlemen. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and devices, and the occasion proved a most enjoyable one. The toast list embraced "The day we celebrate," "The United States," "Ireland," "The President of the United States," "The State of New-York," "The Empire City," and other felicitous subjects, which were appropriately responded to. The Knights of the Red Branch commemorated the day by a banquet at the Grand Central Hotel, and about 120 guests set down to the *menu* prepared for the occasion. John W. Goff, Grand Commander, presided, and delivered the opening address, and a large array of patriotic toasts and sentiments were responded to, among them being: "Ireland in Her Ancient Glory," "The Irish Race," "The Future of Ireland," "The Irish People at Home," "The Irish People Abroad," "America, the Land of our Adoption," "The Irish Soldier in America," &c. The Knights of St. Patrick dined at the Sturtevant House, and spent a very pleasant evening. The non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment gave a ball at their armory, which entertainment was largely attended.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The City Hall and Court-house displayed the usual holiday bunting, yesterday, in honor of St. Patrick's Day. The parade took place, but owing to the inclemency of the weather was not witnessed by the crowds of previous days. The various Irish Societies gathered at the rendezvous in the Eastern District in large force, and formed according to the published programme, under the direction of Grand Marshal Hugh Ward, assisted by his immediate Aids, Thomas Cline and Thomas Corrigan. As the organizations arrived on the ground, each was assigned its proper place in the line. In consequence of the bad weather, many societies were late in reaching the place of meeting, and consequently the procession did not begin marching sharply on time, 12 o'clock. The streets in the neighborhood were lined with spectators, many of whom were women and children. The procession began moving shortly before 1 o'clock, in the following order: Grand Marshal, Hugh Ward; First Aid, Thomas Cline; Second Aid, Thomas Corrigan, and a large staff of specials, mounted on horseback, wearing chapeaus with green plumes, and a green sash. Then followed twenty-six lodges of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, averaging 100 men each, then barouches containing officers of the Irish Convention. Next followed the Father Mathew Temperance Societies, and after them fifteen divisions of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, headed by Mr. William Rawley, President of the organization on Long Island. The procession reached the City Hall a few minutes before 2 o'clock, where it was received by the Mayor, Bishop Loughlin and several members of the Common Council. After the review the procession proceeded by way of Court street to Atlantic, and along Atlantic to Flatbush avenue, where it dispersed. It is estimated that there were about 7,000 men in line.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

The day was very generally observed in all the large cities of New-Jersey, although the heavy rain storm which prevailed caused the processions to be much smaller than they would otherwise have been. In Jersey City appropriate services were held in all the Catholic Churches in the morning. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the procession began to form on Jersey avenue, the right resting on Newark avenue, and at about 11 the order to march was given. The societies forming the procession were St. Patrick's and St. Peter's Temperance Societies, and ten divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Besides these there were a number of clergymen and prominent citizens in carriages. Each society was preceded by a band of music, and banners and flags, both Irish and American, were displayed in great profusion. The procession, under the direction of the Grand Marshal Christopher Geraghty, and headed by a squad of Police under the command of Sergeant Lee, marched through the principal streets of the city, and was reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor O'Neill and several members of the Board of Aldermen. A section of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance went to New-York and joined in the parade there. Another section of the same order went to Newark, accompanied by a company of Gallowglasses, and participated in the celebration in that city. In the evening the Friendly Sons of Ireland gave their grand annual banquet at Taylor's Hotel. A large number of prominent citizens were present, and the evening was very pleasantly spent. The usual toasts were given and responses made. The Knights of St. Patrick dined at the Philadelphia Hotel. In Paterson services were held in the Catholic churches, and a procession took place. On account of the rain, the parade was not so large as on former occasions. In the evening Rev. Father Brady, of New-York, delivered a lecture at Father McNulty's church on the life of St. Patrick. In New-Brunswick the parade was one of the finest that has ever taken place in the city on any occasion. The societies were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. In the evening Father Downes delivered a lecture on the faith of the Irish. At Elizabeth, Rahway, Trenton, and other places, the day was appropriately celebrated.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

The rain-storm did not prevent a hearty demonstration on Staten Island. All the Irish societies of Richmond County, twelve in number, assembled at 12 o'clock at Port Richmond, in the following order: Guide band; Irish dragoons, mounted, Capt. Thomas Doran; two platoons of the Richmond County Police, under the command of Capt. Blake; three Father Barry societies, (temperance,) of Rossville, Richmond, and Graniteville, Capt. John Mahan; the Manning Guards, Capt. John Monahan; the Irish Legion, Capt. Frank McTaisney; the Hibernian Society, No. 1, Capt. John Cox; the Hibernian Society, No. 2, Capt. John Reise; the Knights of St. Patrick, Capt. John Garvey; President and Orator of the Day, Father Barry; and Deputy Grand Marshals and Aids, in carriages. Mr. C. Harte was Grand Marshal, and Messrs. James Dempsey, John J. Vaughn, and Michael Walsh, acted as special aids on horseback. The line of march was from Port Richmond along the North Shore Road, through Factoryville, along the Snug Harbor, through New-Brighton and Jersey street on the turnpike to Tompkinsville, through the Shore Road, through Stapleton to New-York avenue to Clifton, and back to Stapleton Park, where Father Barry, of the Rossville Parish, delivered an oration. In the evening the Knights of St. Patrick had a banquet and ball at the old Lyceum in Stapleton. Mr. James Burke delivered the evening oration, and a ball was given at Wagner's Hotel in Canal street. District School No. 2, of Castleton, was closed in honor of the day by order of the Trustees, although it was not closed on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, which is a legal holiday.

VOYAGE OF THE STEAMER TENIERS.

The terrible weather that has prevailed on the North Atlantic for the past few weeks has extended much further south than was originally supposed, and numbers of the steamers and sailing-vessels arriving from the West Indies and South America report unusually heavy weather on their homeward trips, accompanied by north-west winds and violent squalls in latitudes where both are rarities. The steamer Teniers, Capt. Connolly, which arrived at this port Monday from Rio de Janeiro, after an unusually long and very stormy passage, reports a rapid succession of terrific squalls, varied by sudden calms of a few minutes each, for days together. This was in the Gulf Stream. For a long time the heavy seas and spray were dashed over the ship, flooding her forecastle and main deck, smashing in bulwarks, and drenching the bedding of the seamen. For seven days together the Captain says he had the whole crew, forty-one in number, living aft in the cabin, the only part of the ship where dry quarters could be found. While in the north-east trades the steamer frequently encountered heavy winds from the north-west, accompanied by a chopping sea, a conclusive sign that a great storm was raging in that quarter. For the last ten days of her voyage the Teniers passed through a number of severe gales. From the evening of Friday, the 6th inst., to noon on Saturday, the 14th, the wind blew one continuous gale from the north-west, accompanied by squalls from the same direction. On some days the steamer made but sixty miles, when her usual run was over 200. Head winds prevailed all the way. The Teniers is a Clyde-built screw steamer of 1,017 tons burden, engines of 300 nominal horse-power, and was built in 1869. Her cargo was 22,000 bags of coffee. Her officers report business at Rio as brisk, especially in coffee, the crop of January last being an excellent one. Further down the coast, on the Rio de la Plata, the wool business, usually so large, is almost at a stand still, none but sailing vessels taking freights in this staple. At Santos, 150 miles south of Rio, American steamers are loading with cotton for the German ports.

BILLIARD CONTEST.

The advertised billiard contest between Geo. B. Mallory and George Mercer took place last night at Roe's billiard hall, No. 199 Bowery. The game was 300 points up, French caroms, on a nine feet by eleven feet table, for $200. Mallory was the favorite at $50 to $40. The game lasted three hours twenty minutes, and was won by Mallory. Score—Mallory, 300; Mercer, 169. Largest run—Mallory, 32; average, 4 64-4. Largest run—Mercer, 18; average, 2 67-44.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. George B. Sargent is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Henry Farnam, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. A. B. Gardner, of Vermont, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. W. P. Craighill, United States Army, and Hon. Mr. Dessaulles, of Montreal, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana; Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, and R. G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, are at the Astor House.

Congressmen George F. Hoar and E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Judge A. Anthony, of Poughkeepsie, and Charles W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and Ex-Gov. Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE LESLIE WILL CASE.

The legal contest over the will of the late George Leslie was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Medical testimony was offered on behalf of the contestants, to show that the decedent was not of sound mind when he executed the document in question. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 31st, when the evidence will, probably, be concluded.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MEETING OF GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE—THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS—OTHER TOPICS.

The special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon, was well attended. Mr. Wm. A. Booth, President, occupied the chair. The meeting was called to receive the reports of several committees upon the subjects alluded to in the report of the meeting herewith given. Mr. C. E. Hill, Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Statistics, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, and on motion, it was ordered that the same be suitably engrossed and sent to Congress:

Whereas, The experience of this nation has been such as amply confirms the truth of the theories of the wisest statesmen and soundest financiers of previous times, namely, that an irredeemable, and, therefore, unstable paper currency, works grevious injury to the material prosperity of a country, causing mercantile ventures, however wisely conceived and carefully executed, to partake of the nature of games of chance, thus repelling capital, repressing enterprise, and demoralizing labor, and is, therefore, among the gravest evils which can befall a commercial people; and

Whereas, The only excuse which ever was or ever could have been successfully urged for its infliction upon the people of the United States has long ago passed away by reason of the return of the nation to the arts and avocations of peace; therefore,

Resolved, That we distrust the wisdom of any action by Congress which tends to prolong unnecessarily the existence of such a currency for a single day, and we can but regard with serious apprehension and alarm, any proposition emanating from whatever source, or upon whatever pretext, which contemplates a further issue of legal-tender notes at this juncture, as a measure in utter disregard of the plainest principles of sound finance, and fraught with great peril to the vast and varied interests involved.

Resolved, That the best welfare of the whole country imperatively demands a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, As a step preliminary and indispensable thereto it is essential that the Government take such steps as will establish a regular redemption of the national bank currency, as contemplated by law, without further delay.

Mr. J. A. Hewlitt, of the Committee on Trade and Statistics, reported on the subject of moieties and the revision of the Revenue laws, but on motion the report was put over for adoption at a special meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon, owing to the informality of its submission at the meeting yesterday, which was held for other purposes specially named in the call.

Mr. D. M. Turnure, of the Committee on Wharves and Piers, presented a full and interesting report on the subject of the bill introduced by Senator Booth, at Albany, and now pending in the Legislature, giving exclusive right to steam-ship companies to certain wharves and piers, and the erection of sheds thereupon. The committee oppose the measure strongly, on the ground that the measure proposed in the bill legislates away the present free right of the people of the State to the use of wharves, and, practically, converts the said wharves into private property; and, also, that accommodations should be reserved for sailing-vessels. The committee further recommend the board to memorialize the Legislature of the State to appoint a commission, to consist of engineer officers of the United States Army and Navy, the services of these officers to be requested by the State from the Federal Government, and such commission to hear all that can be said in behalf of the different interests involved, and, with all the facts before them, to recommend a scheme of improvement.

On motion the report was accepted, and it was voted that a memorial, as called for in the report, be sent to the Governor and to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in the Senate and House respectively. The meeting then adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 91, amounting to $46,701 96. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $18,518 02; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $29,911 26; collection of assessments and interest, $1,084 47; market rents, $15 25; licenses, Mayor's Office, $55 25. Total, $49,584 25.

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember small is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. Medium is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. Large is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOMAS J. RICE.—He has perfected his new improvement in atmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. They are the smallest and most compact plates ever worn, unsurpassed for strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, and are almost immovable in the mouth. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.—*Advertisement.*

GUANACO UMBRELLAS still lead, and deservedly so. There are no other umbrellas, other than silk, that compare favorably with them. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co., No. 405 Broadway, are the patentees and sole makers.—*Advertisement.*

SORENESS OF THROAT OR LUNGS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Unanimous Opinion.

Those who use BURNETT'S COLOGNE pronounce it unrivaled. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.
THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA.
SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELS.
DISCOVERY OF MOUNT SINAI.
MODERN GREECE.
THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.
CHARLES SUMNER.
FASHION CHAT.
SELECTION OF SEED.
ENRICHING EFFECTS OF CLOVER.
FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reviews of the MONEY MARKET, COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, FARM PRODUCE, AND LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

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A Very Important Step in Medical Science is the plan for administering the most nauseous medicines without offending the senses. Many valuable medicines are extremely obnoxious, and some patients prefer to take the chance of dying rather than repeatedly swallow them. The best method yet devised to overcome the nauseous taste of tar, turpentine, castor oil, cod-liver oil, &c., is that of Capsules, by which the odor is entirely confined, and the medicament conveyed into the stomach without the knowledge, so to speak, of the tongue, palate, or throat. Thus Castor Oil, the safest and most valuable of all known purgatives, can be taken agreeably and easily by adult or child. The Capsules made by DUNDAS DICK & CO. are said to be superior to all others. They contain genuine medicines, are free from every objection, and, having obtained the recognition of the medical profession, are now the only Capsules prescribed by physicians. Dundas Dick & Co. use more Oil of Sandalwood in one variety of their Capsules than all other dealers combined. It is a most valuable remedy for the diseases for which it is used. They are put up in an elegant manner, expressly for the prescription trade, and the improved style has so greatly increased the demand, both at home and abroad, that their circulars are now printed in English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese, and their superiority over all others is universally conceded.—*N. Y. Herald, Dec.* 14, 1873.

We Call the Attention of Our Readers to our old friend, Dr. M. Levett, the eminent Dentist. We have known him and his work for years, and can bear personal testimony to his admirable skill in every department of the Dental Art. Our readers can consult him with perfect confidence that they will receive entire satisfaction.—*Art Journal.* No. 37 West 23d st., 5th and 6th avs.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Invitations, New Style Repp Paper, Monogram Foreign Note Paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BEECHER.—On Monday, March 16, MISSOURI G. FINLEY, wife of Thaddeus B. Beecher, and second daughter of Robert J. Finley, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 45 Morton st., on Thursday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

CRUMBIE.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday night, March 15, WILLIAM D. CRUMBIE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, Orange, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Trains for Orange leave Barclay st. at 11:20 and 1:10 P. M.

CLARK.—On Sunday, March 15, at the residence of her son, C. Henrie Clark, No. 314 East 13th st., of paralysis, Mrs. MARGARET T. CLARK, relict of the late James H. Clark, Purser in the United States Navy, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d av. and 10th st., on Wednesday, March 18, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DIMICK.—On Monday, March 16, of scarlet fever, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, youngest son of J. W. and Theresa F. Dimick, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

GILLER.—On Monday, March 16, ELIZABETH P., wife of Montgomery K. Giller, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 425 West 22d st., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRIFFEN.—At Passaic, N. J., March 17, ANN MARIA GRIFFEN, wife of the late Rev. Benjamin Griffen, aged 73 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERBERT.—Long Branch, Sunday, March 15, JACOB HERBERT, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday morning, March 19, at 10 o'clock.

KEILY.—On Tuesday, March 17, ELIZA, relict of the late Wm. A. Keily.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 229 Sullivan st., near Amity, on Thursday, March 19, at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

KISSAM.—On Monday, 15th inst., EDMUND KISSAM, son of the late Benjamin Kissam, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning at his late residence, No. 129 East 41st st. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday morning, March 17, EFFIE WINEFRED, daughter of Edmund P. and Jane A. Martin, in the 12th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 169 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

MESSENGER.—On Monday evening, March 16, WILLIAM F. MESSENGER, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 1,437 2d av., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Nyack for interment on Friday morning.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday, March 17, of consumption, EVELINA ADELAIDE, wife of R. H. Morgan, in the 33d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Cannon st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and from thence to Cypress Hills.

MORRIS.—At Lake View, N. J., March 16, HENRY MORRIS, after a severe illness.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ONDERDONK.—On Second day, Third month, 16th, DANIEL ONDERDONK.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 37 Perry st., on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

OTTIWELL.—On Monday, March 16, at No. 246 Broome st., DAVID J. OTTIWELL, (pharmacist,) in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Rev. James Millet, Pastor,) in Forsyth st., near Canal st., on Thursday, March 19, at 1:30 o'clock.

STROUT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 17, JAMES HERBERT, youngest son of Albion P. and Geraldine G. Strout, aged 13 months and 15 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 139 Lafayette av., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SHIELDS.—On Sunday, March 15, after a short and severe illness, HENRY SHIELDS, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 108 2d av., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and from there to Calvary Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—On Monday evening, March 16, FRANCIS MARKOE WRIGHT, M. D., of Englewood, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his uncle, Dr. T. M. Markoe, No. 20 West 30th st., on Friday, March 20, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

VINCENT'S LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

THE LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT: Sights and Scenes in South-eastern Asia. A Personal Narrative of Travel and Adventure in Farther India, embracing the Countries of Burma, Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin China, (1871-2.) By FRANK VINCENT, Jr. Magnificently illustrated with map, plans, and numerous woodcuts. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

Farther India is still more or less a sealed book to most of us, and one could not desire a more pleasant tutor in fresh geographical lore than our author.—*John Bull, London.*

This is in many respects a model book of travel. For once a traveler eschews anything like book-making, and, although Mr. Vincent visited India and China, Ceylon and Japan, he limits his narrative to lands that are far less familiar to us. The route he describes in his volume led him up the Irrawaddy to independent Burma; thence, returning to Rangoon, he made the circuit of the Malay Peninsula, and, after a visit to the Kingdom of Siam, made his way through Cambodia to the French settlements in Cochin-China. The volume is profusely and excellently illustrated, and convenient maps add to its value. Mr. Vincent gives a plain but pleasant account of all that struck him as best worth noting. * * * In many ways the journey was extremely interesting, and, what is more to our present purpose, it was a journey extremely interesting to read about. * * * The whole of his book is worth reading, as giving the latest observations of an intelligent traveler over countries that are rapidly changing their characteristics.—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

A not unwelcome addition to our knowledge of the Indo-Chinese peninsulas. It is written in a clear and unaffected style. It is descriptive of forests, lakes, rivers, capitals, and ruins. It shows the author to be possessed of some of the qualities indispensable to successful exploration—energy, endurance of heat, fatigue, and petty annoyances, good humor, quickness of observation, and intelligence.—*Saturday Review, London.*

II.

THE BLUE RIBBON.

THE BLUE RIBBON. A Novel. By the author of "St. Olaves," "Jeanie's Quiet Life," "Meta's Faith," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

An admirable story. The character of the heroine is original and skillfully worked out, and an interest is cast around her which never flags. The sketches of society in a cathedral city are very vivid and amusing.—*Morning Post, London.*

The very best work the author has yet given us. It is strong in its plot, which is admirably worked out, and careful in discrimination and portraiture of character. It is one of the best novels of the season.—*English Independent, London.*

The reader will be both pleased and interested in this story. It abounds in picturesque, healthy dialogue, touches of pathos and quiet good sense, which will surely make it popular.—*Standard, London.*

An unquestionably interesting story. We like "The Blue Ribbon" very much.—*Spectator, London.*

III.

WILKIE COLLINS' NO NAME.

NO NAME. By WILKIE COLLINS. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 50. Uniform with Harper's Illustrated Library Edition of Wilkie Collins' Novels. With portrait on steel by Halpin. 12mo, cloth, $1 50 per volume.

Now ready:

THE NEW MAGDALEN.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE.—POOR MISS FINCH.—MAN AND WIFE.—THE DEAD SECRET.—BASIL.—HIDE-AND-SEEK.—THE MOONSTONE.—NO NAME. The remaining volumes will follow shortly.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

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In addition to the regular articles by the above list of brilliant writers the DEPARTMENT ARTICLES alone are worth double the price of the magazine. The Scientific Miscellany, by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Driftwood, by Philip Quillbet, (Geo. E. Pond,) Current Literature, by Arthur Sedgwick, Nebulæ, by the Editor.

PRICE THIRTY-FIVE CENTS PER NUMBER. Subscription price, $4 per year.

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CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AIDA," C. WELS, 75c.; "Aida" March, Waltz, &c., 30c. each; "Fille de Mme Angot," Cramer, 85c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 35c.; "Marguerite Valse," L. M. Gottschalk, 75c.; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; Vocal Airs from "Aida," "Maid of Arcadee" and "Oh! My Charmer," Art. Sullivan, 35c. each; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Low at Thy Feet," Lindsay, 35c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring," 30c. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA, COATED TONGUE, NAUSEA, headache, biliousness, torpid and diseased liver, constipated and irregular defecation, intermittent fever, malarial fevers, and dumb ague are diseases entirely under the control of the delicious BETHESDA SPRING WATER. Patients whose cases had resisted all previous treatment are daily reporting to Dr. A. H. HEATH their perfect restoration. The afflicted are unaware that the medicines prepared for such diseases are principally composed of quinine, arsenic, opium, and acids. To replace these and the worthless mixed waters with BETHESDA the price is reduced to 60 cents. Depot and offices, 200 Broadway. Pamphlets, with certificates, free.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 21, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 17, was light and only one auction was held, viz.: Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.3 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 132.6 feet west of Ninth avenue; sold for $22,800 to Henry Goldschmidt, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. The legal sale by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on Sheriff street, between Broome and Delancey streets, was adjourned to April 7. Concerning the auctions held in Brooklyn by Jere. Johnson, Jr., a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

For to-day public auctions are announced to occur as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, of the valuable four-story brown-stone-front house, 28.10 by 90, with extra size lot 116.10 feet deep, No. 87 Fifth avenue, east side, 49 feet north of Sixteenth street. Also, public auction sale of two lots on Ninth avenue, south-west corner of Ninety-eighth street, together in size 50.7 by 100, and one lot 25 by 100 on Tenth avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-fourth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the four-story brick house, 24 by 50, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 539 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 455 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, of a plot 72 by 100, with buildings, on Crosby street, east side, 72 feet south of Spring street. Also, assignee's sale of a lease of the premises Nos. 12 and 14 College place, with the second, third, and fourth floors of Nos. 63 and 65 Murray street, connecting therewith; term of lease about five years; rent $2,450 per annum; sub-lease $4,000 per year.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the premises No. 17 Broome street, south-east corner of Mangin street, embracing a lot 26 by 75, with a three-story frame house upon the front thereof and a three-story brick house in rear. Also, Supreme Court partition sale of the following City real estate: One three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, 24.10 by 48, with two-story extension, and lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 436 West Twenty-third street, south side, 314.2 feet west of Ninth avenue; one brick house, 24 by 35, with lot 75 feet deep; No. 34 Harrison street, north side, 39.11 feet east of Washington street, and the premises No. 10 Hubert street, north-west corner of Collister street, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a three-story brick house, 25 by 40, upon the front thereof and a stable, 25 by 30, in rear.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition resale, of the premises No. 328 Pearl street, south side, 129 feet west of Dover street, comprising a lot 26 by 126 by 26.8 by 131, with large brick house thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of six houses and lots located respectively on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, with water rights, the lots to be sold forming a rectangular strip of land 46 feet in width, extending from the centre line of the block between Henry and Madison streets, to the north side of South street. Also public auction sale of the following property located in South Brooklyn: Two two-story frame houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 306 and 307 Twenty-third street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with two lots, each 25 by 100 in rear, fronting on Twenty-second street.

By Cole & Murphy, at City Sales-room, No. 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn, executors' sale of an extensive list of valuable Brooklyn real estate, as follows: Homestead, with forty lots, on Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Evergreen avenue, and Wiesfield street; one house and two lots on Quincy street, between Ralph and Patchen avenues; the Atlantic Hotel property on Himrod street, Myrtle and Johnson avenues; three lots on Flushing avenue, near Tompkins avenue; seven lots on Flushing avenue, near Bogart street; seventeen lots on the same avenue, between Bogart street and Morgan avenue; seven lots on Cook street, near Bogart street, and one lot on the corner of Flushing and Evergreen avenues.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, public auction sale of the following Brooklyn property: Two brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 43 feet, with lots, each 100 feet deep, Nos. 602 and 604 Carlton avenue, between St. Mark's avenue and Prospect place; one two-story and basement frame house, with lot, 25 by 126, No. 100 Classon avenue, and three two-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 20 by 80, on Third avenue, near Forty-first street.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, two three-story brick houses, each 20 by 35, with lots, each 75 feet deep, Nos. 127 and 133 Henderson street, corner of York street, and the three-story and basement brick house, 16.8 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 173 York street, near Henderson street.

By J. M. Gibson, at sales-room, No. 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of a two-story and attic brick house, 22 by 30, with lot, 25 by 100 feet, on Second street, north side, between Waldo and Chestnut avenues, Jersey City Heights.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, West 57th st., n. s., 132.6 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 21.2x100.5 .... $22,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 16.

Amity st., s. s., 86 ft. e. of South 5th av., 21.6x75	$11,500
Charles st., n. s., 82.1 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 20x95.3	24,000
Charles st., n. s., 82.1 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 20x95.2	24,000
Henry st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x77.3	12,500
Rutger st., n. e. corner of Madison st., 27x80	13,000
St. Marks place, n. s., 69 ft. e. of 2d av., 27.5x34.5	12,750
Stanton st., s. s., 18.8 ft. e. of Attorney st., 16.8x64	6,400
Wall st., n. s., adjoining T. E. Surton, 17x100, Morrisania	3,250
10th st., n. s., 183 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3	15,000
32d st., s. s., 420 e. of 10th av., 20x98.9	12,500
51st st., s. s., 381.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5	15,500
......, 20.6x100.5	16,800
68th st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5	14,500
64th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5	40,000
66th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x100.5	12,000
112th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.10	
Clinton av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100; Clinton av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x75, Woodlawn Heights	450
Jefferson av., s. e. s., lots Nos. 205, 206, 207, L. Hyer homestead, 75x100, runs to Ryer place, West Farms, ½ part	1,500
Madison av., n. e. corner 82d st., 51.9x85	34,000
Madison av., e. s., 51. 2 ft. n. of 82d st., 51x85	27,000
Madison av., n. e. corner 82d st., 102.2x85	61,000
1st av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 17th st., 48x94, 3-9 part	9,000
2d av., e. s., 127.2 ft. n. of 80th st., thence e. 100 ft., thence s. 25 ft., thence e. 50 ft., thence n. 25 ft., thence n. w. to 2d av. at point 144.2 ft. n. of 80th st., thence s. 17 ft.	700
Junction old post road and Walker st. and Locust av., thence n. w. along Locust av. 383 ft. to Chestnut st., thence n. e. —, thence s. e. 169x97 ft. to Walker st., thence s. w. 324.6 ft., being 4 acres; lot near residence late Thomas Walker, and on street running in front thereof, 94x100, West Farms	20,660

LEASES RECORDED.

Barclay st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Church st., 27.7x104.6x28.4x114.6, 21 years, per year	1,798
Cherry st., No. 112, 10 years, per year	1,200
Elizabeth st., Nos. 119 and 121, 3 1-12 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling, No. 586 7th av., at junction with Broadway; examination will show this property is most desirably located for future business purposes and very great increase in value; can be purchased at figures that make this one of the safest and best investments in real estate offering. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 12 and evenings.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 33 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

MONEY TO LOAN
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Bond and Mortgage, on first-class City property, in sums to suit. Charges only one per cent. and searching fees. Apply to SAM'L C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY stores No. 16 Cliff st. and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28 by 197 feet, suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light. Possession prior to 1st May if desired. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

AT A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20.8x50, lot 100, on 45th st., (east side,) house partially furnished; price only $30,000. For permits apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A NEW, FINELY-FINished, two-story brown-stone front house, all improvements, desirably located, and within one or two minutes' walk of three lines of cars, and twenty-four minutes from ferry. Price, $7,200; cash, $1,700. Address JOHN HANNAH, No. 916 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALE THIS DAY, (MARCH 18,)
OF EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,
NO. 87 5TH AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

CHURCH PROPERTY ON 57TH ST., NEAR Lexington av. Church with furniture and three full lots; the value of the lots only asked for all; Church cost upward of $8,000. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 66th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

$20,000 FOR FOUR-STORY BRICK house near Broadway; $26,000 for four-story, brown stone, high stoop, same locality; also large number of others at all prices. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, OFfers at a positive sacrifice, and on very easy terms, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on West 129th st., near the Sixth Avenue Boulevard.

A SPLENDID MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE ON 48th st., near 5th av., for sale, furnished or unfurnished; price moderate. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Also, one on 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price very low. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 35 West 48th st.; college lease; ... on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A beautiful new, well-built, substantial four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fine order, on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20x60x100. Purchasers only need apply for permits, terms, &c., to owner, No. 48 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

A.—$250 LOTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—AT Woodlawn Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward; great inducements to purchasers: houses are being built; express trains stop in front of property at junction of two principal railroads; new depot at property. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN FOR A PARTY with a small capital, two-story, attic, and basement frame house in East 38th st.; $3,000 wanted, balance on easy terms. T. S. HAYWARD & CO., Nos. 22 and 24 Delancey st.

A PERFECT LITTLE GEM FOR SALE, furnished; everything new and beautiful; No. 677 Madison av.; price, $50,000; one-half cash. Can be seen between 10 and 2, and after 6 P. M.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order; $38,000. Others from $18,000 to $200,000. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY brown-stone house, all improvements; easy terms. Apply on the premises, No. 131 East 37th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HANDSOME VILLA, 22 x60, corner of 8th av. and Lincoln place, (Degraw st.,) near the Park. J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway, N. Y.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY known as Mount Florence Mansion. A most desirable and valuable country seat, near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about 800 feet above the river; charming views of mountain, river, lake, and island scenery; 70 to 80 acres of finest land, all highly and elegantly improved; location healthful and beautiful, and near country seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; lawns, avenues, and walks embellished with large and beautiful shade-trees, evergreens, terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; mansion large and elegant; contains twenty-five rooms, all modern improvements, walls frescoed, hot and cold water, elegant chandeliers, Baker & Smith's heater, conservatory, billiard-room, two bowling-alleys; large barns, carriage-house, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, gas-house, poultry-house, granary, smoke-house, ice-house, &c.; farm-house, Summer-house; lake, and three streams abounding in fish running through the property. Everything in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. The property is in every respect one of the handsomest places near New-York, and will be sold far below its value and on very favorable terms. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

CHEAP PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWark, N. J.—A two-story and French-roof frame house, just completed, with all modern improvements; bath-room and bowls finished in hard wood and marble; greatest portion of wood-work grained in French walnut; all the walls hard finished, with cornices, niches, and centrepieces, and marble mantles complete, and a never-failing well of water on premises. This property is situated on Orchard st., in a healthy, quiet, and first-class neighborhood, one block between two of the most important horse-car railroads running the whole length of the city, and within four blocks of Chestnut Street Depot, on Pennsylvania Railroad. Price $6,800; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, balance cash; possession immediately.

A two-story and attic frame house, in good order, containing five rooms, house 16x26, lot 25x100 feet; house in from street, with room for a large front; three minutes' walk from a horse-car depot, and five minutes from a depot on Pennsylvania Railroad.

Price $2,700; $350 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Apply to J. N. TONLEY, No. 111 Poinier st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.8x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN LYNN, MASS.—ON THE EASTern Railroad, thirty minutes' ride from Boston, the elegant sea-side residence situated at the corner of Ocean and Nahant sts., at the end of the beautiful long beach leading to Nahant, with about ten acres of elevated land, bounded by streets on three sides, and on the east by the sea-shore and the attractive beach for boating, bathing, and fishing; the grounds are filled with fruit-trees, graperies, green-houses, ornamental trees, and shrubbery; the dwelling-house and stables are of modern style, very commodious, and were built some ten years since, in the best manner, by day's work; the marine view is charming, and is not surpassed by any in New-England. The above estate offers great inducements to purchasers for a hotel, or the land for cutting up into house-lots for gentlemen's private residences, as the location is superior to any on the shore from Boston to Cape Ann. For further particulars address H. B. WARD, No. 2 Court square, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE IN LYNN, MASS.—THE ELEGANT sea-side residence formerly owned and occupied by M. Day Kimball, Esq., a spacious house, built in the best manner, with gas and water throughout; a good stable with ample room for horses, carriages, hay-loft, &c.; 42,000 square feet of elevated land extending to the sea-shore, highly improved and embellished; fishing, boating, bathing, and driving, enjoyable at pleasure; the marine view is charming, and is not surpassed on the shore; only thirty minutes' ride from Boston on the Eastern Railroad, and five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars address H. B. WARD, No. 2 Court square, Boston, Mass.

ROSEVILLE, NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, A very desirable residence, containing eleven rooms, all the modern conveniences; built in the best manner; lot, 50x150; location first class, being near the station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and forty-three minutes from New-York, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and horse-cars; $9,000, terms to suit; Roseville combines the advantages of city and country in a remarkable degree; the location for healthfulness is unsurpassed, being 180 feet above tide water. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York, or corner Orange st. and Roseville av., Roseville, Newark, N. J.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities. Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT PIERMONT, within ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house, with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

At Grand Park, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, the mansion formerly owned by H. D. Clapp, Esq., containing fifteen rooms, besides kitchen and laundry departments; good garden, an orchard of 100 choice apple-trees, full grown, and all bearing fruit; plenty of other fruit and shade trees, and a lawn of twelve acres well fenced. Possession May 1. Address WM. H. WILLIAMS, Post Office Box No. 4,332, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, OR TO EXCHANGE for City or country property, a beautiful island country seat, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., offering superior advantages for a most attractive Summer residence and unusual facilities for sporting purposes. This place is remarkable for its healthy and invigorating atmosphere. For full particulars and terms, which will be made easy, apply to JAS. E. MONTGOMERY, No 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J., NEAR HIGH ST., convenient to depot—A desirable two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; hard-finished walls, gas, water, heater, speaking-tubes; nine rooms, besides pantries and closets; occupied by undersigned for six years past, and improved to suit his convenience. Possession at any time; accommodating terms. Address or inquire of JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary Safeguard Fire Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 336 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson River, near Rhinebeck, with substantial stone dwelling and extensive out-building, very fine views, three-quarters of mile water front; will be sold very cheap, as the owner desires to go abroad. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL situation, about thirteen miles north from City Hall, New-York; is in Westchester County, and not far from Long Island Sound; easy walking distance to railroad or steam-boat; one hour's time to Fulton Market. The place contains about ten acres; house, thirteen rooms; water in all of them; plenty of shade and fruit trees; barn and poultry-house. Apply at No. 52 East 10th st.

ON THE SOUND.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat, near Southport, Conn., for sale. This is one of the most delightfully-situated properties on the Sound, consisting of forty acres, with excellent improvements; splendid beach and bathing; abundance of fruit and shade; $50,000; will be divided if necessary. Particulars with BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AN ELEGANT residence, new and in perfect order, all modern city improvements, rooms large and airy; located in best part of city; wood pavements; terms easy; or will exchange for a smaller property, leaving mortgage. Apply to E. E. FERRIS, No. 69 South st.

WHERE AND HOW TO LIVE.—IMPORTANT to all contemplating country homes; pamphlets sent free; villas and cottages built; also for sale and to let. Address HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 104 Broadway, or call at No. 61 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS, CONSISTING OF EIGHT LOTS ON 163D ST., NEAR MORRIS AV., (WEST MORRISANIA.)

House has thirteen rooms; grounds beautifully laid out, with fruit, shrubbery, &c.; stable and out-houses; five minutes' walk from Melrose Depot; price reasonable; part may remain on mortgage. Apply to WOOD, BRADY & TODD, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

A CHARMING PLACE OF ABOUT THREE acres at West Darien, near Stamford, Conn., for sale cheap; excellent house; thirteen rooms, good barn, garden, fruit, fishing, bathing, and boating. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FARMS IN DUTCHESS COUNty, on line of N. Y., B. and M. Railway, 100 to 600 acres; all first-class land; good buildings, fruit, and water; prices from $70 to $125 per acre. Terms easy. Address E. P. THOMPSON, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ELEGANT HOUSE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, LARGE lot, on finest avenue in Plainfield, amid first-class surroundings; $4,000 below value. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, NEAR WEST END HOTEL and Ocean av.—For sale, two villa plots in this fine location, each about one and a half acres; easy terms. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

$8,500.—FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE, TEN acres, two dwellings, barn, and store, (old stand,) convenient to the City. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A wooden-built residence, with stable and three acres of land. All in good order; terms easy. Apply to M. R. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Faile and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT 29.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NOS. 176 AND 178 CENTRE ST., TO CLOSE AND UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two five-story brick buildings and lots situate on the easterly side of Centre st., between Canal and Hester sts., and known as Nos. 176 and 178 Centre st. Buildings have vaults under sidewalks. Lots together 49.4½ by 82 feet 7 inches.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 73 AMITY ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Edmund and Francis Hendricks, Trustees:

AMITY STREET.—The two-story and basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Amity st., between South 5th av. and Thompson st., and known as No. 73. Lot, 25x90 feet. J. H. & S. RIKER, Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau st.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE.

Trustee's sale, THURSDAY, March 19, at Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PEARL STREET—Near Old Slip, No. 120, five-story store and lot.
WATER STREET—Near Old Slip, No. 84, five-story store and lot.
WATER STREET—Near Old Slip, No. 83, five-story store and lot.
FRONT STREET—Near Old Slip, No. 84, four-story store and lot.
FRONT STREET—Near Old Slip, No. 83, four-story store and lot.
SOUTH STREET—Near Old Slip, No. 43, four-story store and lot.

Water right and bulk-head on the East River, opposite No. 43 South st.

Refer to J. R. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Water st., or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

(Under direction of William C. Barrett, Referee,)
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Large brick house and extension and lot known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st; lot 26x131 and 126. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

Desirable Residence on 44th st.

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Four-story high-stoop brown-stone Mansard-roof house and lot, No. 132 East 44th st., south side, a few doors east of Lexington av.; size, 16.8x88; exceedingly well built, in perfect order; all modern improvements. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

Business Property on Walker st.

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Three-story brick house and lot No. 610 Water st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts.; size, 25x63; possession immediately; one-half on mortgage. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19,
AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SECOND PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The magnificent four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 98, between Court and Clinton sts., 25 feet front and of great depth, with court-yard in front; lot, 25x133; in every respect a magnificent house; must be sold to close an estate. By order of E. BELKNAP, Trustee.

Maps at No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

THOMAS WILSON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by order of Robert Gibson, Assignee in Bankruptcy, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 211 East 62d st., New-York City; lot 18.7x100.5 feet.

ROBERT GIBSON,
Assignee of Dunbar & Jackson.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of George A. Black, Esq., Referee: SECOND AVENUE.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot on east side of 2d av., between 36th and 37th sts., and known as No. 662. Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESIRABLE STORE TO RENT IN ROCHESTER N. Y.—A large and elegant store, 25x160 feet, with loft and basement, suitable for a large wholesale or retail business, particularly desirable for dry goods, carpets, clothing, or shoes; on the main street; no better location in the city. Address Drawer No. 14, Rochester Post Office.

TO LET—RENT LOW, THE STORE AND BASEment, 65x100, with steam heating and hoisting, in the new first-class iron-front building north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts. Apply to WM. C. WALKER, No. 299½ Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING No. 39 West Houston st., near Broadway. Inquire of HENRY DEMAREST, at office of Relief Fire Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO LET,
NO. 30 EAST 18TH ST.,
One door east of Broadway,
A four-story house, desirably located
for a
MILLINERY OR OTHER BUSINESS.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—ALL THE LOFTS OF the substantial six-story store No. 20 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st.; also, store, basement, and cellar on Beekman st., 95 feet deep; excellent location for first-class trade, requiring extensive accommodations and fine light, only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam power can be had if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

NEAR UNION SQUARE, CORNER OF 13TH st. and 4th av., to let, a store with a fine cellar; would answer for a first-class grocery, as there are none in the neighborhood; immediate possession. Apply to MR. NAGEL, five doors above. Also, the five-story house and large store next door to German Savings Bank, corner of 14th st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 54 MAIDEN lane, extending through to Liberty st., well located for drug business or other occupation requiring strong building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 39 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPposite Astor place.—New double store, 52x200, running through to Mercer st.; best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

CORNER STORE ON READE AND HUDSON sts. to lease; admirable location for grocery or commission trade; five stories, basement, and cellar, 25x75. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, CORNER OF CHATHAM and Mulberry sts., now occupied by Mellen & Co. Apply to W. L. SKIDMORE, No. 90 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—A FACTORY, 50X60 FEET, FOUR STORIES high, well lighted, with steam for heating, and steam power. Inquire of T. ROEHLER, No. 861 3d av.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Apply at Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

TO LEASE—FIRST LOFT, NO. 19 MERCER ST., 25x85; immediate possession. Apply to E. J. ALTHOUSE, No. 144 Greene st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

The residence of the late J. W. Benedict, near the 152d st. station, on the Hudson River Railway. A large and commodious house, containing twenty rooms, in perfect order and completely furnished throughout. More than two acres of lawn, well stocked with fine trees, stable, out-houses, &c.; Croton water and gas. One of the most healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson River. All at the mere nominal rent of $3,000. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., or to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

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COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUAtion for his coachman in a good family; ten years driving in London; a confidential and obliging man; four years' highest recommendations. Call or address J., No. 127 East 50th st., corner Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; with twelve years' best reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days R. G., No. 38 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; was six years in his last place; can do any kind of rough carpenter work. Address F. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A Swede, aged twenty-five years, who can care and drive horses, milk, do plain gardening, mow lawn, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; will make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; good references; country preferred. Address T. F., box No. 93, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; is an experienced groom and first-class driver; is attentive to his duties in every particular, which his reference will prove. Address T. F., No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; he can give good reference from present employer. Call or address, for two days, Coachman, No. 121 West 17th st., J. T. Agnatee's private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address or call on Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT SINgle young man aged twenty-eight years, who is a thorough driver in City or country; a good hand to care for carriages and harness and keep stables in good condition; is willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; IS good, careful, and safe driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; can furnish the best of City references; six years' references. Call or address No. 413 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—PRIVATE—BY A FIRST-CLASS colored man, who has the best of references, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging. Address for two days, Thompson, No. 168 Greene st.

COACHMAN.—HAS A KNOWLEDGE OF GARDENing and can wait on table; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, or address by note, Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

FARMER—DAIRY.—POULTRY DAIRY, &C.—BY an American Protestant man and wife; has a family; man is experienced in all branches of farm and dairy work; wife is a good butter-maker and carer of poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FLORIST, &c.—BY A GERMAN FLORIST AND gardener, (single,) in a private place; can give good reference. Call at No. 321 44th st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear house.

FRENCH STEWARD.—AGED TWENTY-SIX; newly arrived; speaks English; wishes a situation in a first-class private family; eight years' best references in London and Paris. Address JOSEPH HUBERT, No. 79 Greene st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SWISS; learned the trade in France, and has a practical knowledge of the care of hot-houses, early and late graperies, vegetables, laying out of places, &c.; is competent to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; good references. Call or address W. M., florist, No. 309 Broome st., near Forsyth.

GARDENER, &c.—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY A Scotch Protestant married couple; man as good gardener and experienced farmer; also good driver, and can care cattle, &c.; wife care milk, make butter, raise poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; PRACTICAL in all its branches; single; first-class reference. Call on or address for three days C. H., care florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A LANDSCAPE GARDENER; references; abhors puffing, self-laudation, and idle trumpeting of every kind. Address I. M. C., Leggett's Hotel, No. 48 Chatham st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man, married, one child; the above prefers a situation where there is considerable glass, and where order and neatness are appreciated. Call or address J. H. C., in seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, one child; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, and can furnish good reference; farmers need not apply. Address J. H., No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and laying out a place; best City reference from last employer's. Address A. F. S., at the seed store, No. 15 John st., New-York.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE.—A PROTESTANT MAN AND his wife; man as farmer and plain gardener; wife to take care of the dairy and poultry. Apply at Robert H. Johnston's, No. 64 Nassau st.

MILLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF TWENTY years' experience, to take charge; town or country. Address G. Moorhouse, care G. Tompkins, Esq., Box No. 3,638 New-York Post Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, OF good education, as nurse and valet or nurse to a gentleman; best City references. Address Nurse, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

PORTER OR JANITOR.—BY A COLORED MAN who has the best of references; will be found an honest, faithful, and obliging man. Address Thompson, No. 168 Greene st.

PORTER.—BY A STEADY, HONEST, EXPERIENCED man with ten years' references. Address W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, this week.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, in town or country; country preferred; willing to make himself generally useful and do what told; used to milking and looking after horses. Address W. Radmore, No. 339 East 12th st., New-York.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man to care and drive a horse, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; country preferred; best of references. Call on or address J. R. M., No. 248 West 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class reference, which will bear strict investigation. Address J. J., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—TO CORRESPOND with a well-graduated hygienic and electric physician, and one who has a good knowledge of medicine, with a view to taking the management of a complete bathing establishment, which is doing a good paying business, and is well located in Denver, Colorado. For particulars address S. B. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE ALDINE WILL NOW BE ISSUED AS A REGular subscription book, payable monthly, on delivery. To meet a largely-increased demand, through this popular feature, the publishers have added ample facilities, and are holding choice districts for strictly first-class canvassers. Only such need apply at the office, No. 58 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SINGLE MAN, ONE WHO understands his business; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 20 Ferry st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work and willing to go into the country. Call Thursday at 12 o'clock at No. 6 Washington square, north.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET-nurse, with abundance of milk. Apply at No. 337 5th av., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock Wednesday. Good references required.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; salary first year, $100. Address Post Office Box No. 4,535.

WANTED.—A WELSH NURSE AND A WELSH cook, to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 475 5th av., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WELSH CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 475 5th av., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING ENGLISH, as valet; good reference required. Call at the Albemarle Hotel, Room 68, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITRESS FOR PRIVATE FAMILY; also, a chamber-maid. Apply at No. 121 East 35th st. before 1 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL ... business wanted at ... and Clarkson sts.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 21, at 12 M., CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. M. Dow. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 4, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. Hildreth. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Olympus, Sat'day, April 11
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Samaria, Tuesday, April 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC......SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

CORNWALL, Gibson......Wednesday, March 18
ARRAGON, Western......Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, will sail on TUESDAY, March 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE......Daure......Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE......Roussau......Saturday......April 4
EUROPE......Lemarie......Saturday......April 18
ST. LAURENT......Lachesnez......Saturday......May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. J. Neynaber, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. Ernster, on WEDNESDAY, March 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin......$120
Second cabin......72
Steerage......30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA,

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)......March 19
METROPOLIS, (Havana direct)......March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......Wed., March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)......April 2
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)......April 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES......March 7
GLAMORGAN......March 21
PEMBROKE......April 4
ANDES......April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin......$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin......$55 currency.
Steerage......$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff......$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, March 18.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, March 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, W., Mar. 25, 11 A.M.	Greece, Sat., April 4, 3 P.M.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P.M.	Italy, Sat., April 11, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe......March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard......March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth......April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman......April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore......April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price......April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH......April 3
CLARIBEL......April 24

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA......March 24
ATLAS......April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, March 17.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, March 31.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. T. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A POSITION AS ORGANIST; FOURTEEN YEARS' experience; familiar with Protestant Churches; references given. Address M. H., No. 212 East 40th st., 3d floor, specifying salary.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER'S PIANO, round corners, extra molded, carved legs, perfect instrument, together with cover and handsome stool, for $250. Inquire at No. 56 East 128th st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Receiver of the Washington Insurance Company, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually and as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and Irene May Gano, his wife; Mary McCunn, wife of the said Thomas McCunn; James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Sarah Long, wife of Joseph Long, and the said Joseph Long; Nancy Barnett, wife of John Barnett, and the said John Barnett; Jane McCrea, wife of James McCrea, and the said James McCrea; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick; Margaret W. Hettrick; Martha Hettrick; Mary Hettrick; Sarah Hettrick; Laura Hettrick; Eliza Lecky, wife of John Lecky, and the said John Lecky; Caroline M. Morgan; John E. Waring, and Mary his wife; John M. Gano; Jane W. Gano; Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catherine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; William McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin; the people of the State of New-York; John A. King and Richard King, executors of the last will and testament of Mary King, deceased, and William H. Morgan. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1874. MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1874.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f18-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES C. GOODHUE and Charles E. Butler, as Trustee of Gerard H. Coster, plaintiffs, against NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Joseph Smith, Richard Thornton Wilson, George H. C. Salter and Mary E. Salter, his wife, and Albert E. Salter and Ann Salter, his wife, (she being sued by the name of Ann because the plaintiffs are ignorant of her real name,) defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 52 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja7-law14wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, State of New-York.—JOHN A. HARTCORN and MORRIS GERSHEL, plaintiffs, against HUGH SHIELDS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Hugh Shields: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 10th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 10, 1874. WILLIAM STRAUSS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, in said City, on the 10th day of February, 1874.—Dated Feb. 10, 1874.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
f11-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JULES G. TOURNADE and EMANUEL VIREMONDOY, plaintiffs, against ALPHONSE CALICE, as survivor of Calice Bros., defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-nine hundred dollars and forty-six cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Feb. 24, 1874.
MYRON WINSLOW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f25-law6wW

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 214 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., A choice of beautiful rooms, handsomely furnished, can be obtained with a private American family, with superior board; no moving in May. Also, table board. Call for one week.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—A HANDSOME THIRD-story room and hall room connecting, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen, to let with board; also, large room on parlor floor; hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.,
Near Madison square. Handsomely-furnished second story rooms, with or without board; small family; terms reasonable.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE.
Second floor, six rooms; also, third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, near 5th av., to let, with or without board; house and locality unexceptionable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely-furnished front room, on third floor, to let to a gentleman, without board; house first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, near 5th av., to a gentleman and wife, or party of adults; references exchanged. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 Post Office.

WE OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO families wishing elegantly furnished rooms, with good board, at Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.
A lady about leaving for Europe wishes to dispose of a very desirable suite of rooms on second floor, front; best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st., elegant parlor floor; bath, closets, &c.; private table; fourth floor front and bedroom; terms moderate.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give two bedrooms and a parlor at reasonable rates to reliable people till May 1, with private table if desired. No. 14 East 31st st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.
A large room, southern aspect; also, a small one to rent, with board, to one or two gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.
An entire floor to rent, six rooms. Also, single rooms.

5TH AV., NO. 123.
Vacant rooms, with board, can be had at moderate prices on or before April 1.

THIRD FLOOR ROOM, HANDSOMELY FURnished, for gentleman and wife, with superior board. No. 33 West 33d st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board, by the year or season; house and appointments thoroughly first class; unexceptionable reference given and required. For particulars apply at No. 135 Madison av., New-York.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide. C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE gentleman desires board from May 1 in a pleasant private family on the East River or Sound, where there are bathing and boating, and not more than one hour from Madison square; willing to pay fairly for superior quarters. Address ALPHEUS, Box No. 2,408 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, BY A SINGLE GENtleman, a parlor and bedroom, with breakfast only, in a quiet, refined, private family; will be permanent if suited; the highest reference given and required; location preferred in vicinity of Union or Madison square. Address, stating terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 3,730 New-York Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

No. 19 John st.,

About to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, and 21. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter-dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices. His connection with some of the largest furniture houses in Paris and Vienna, and his facilities for manufacturing, enable him to sell cheaper than any house in the City. Parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured expressly for retail trade from new designs by the most prominent artists. The stock embraces new designs in

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING-CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.

A. LOWENBEIN,

No. 262 HUDSON ST., and Nos. 48 and 50 DOMINICK ST.
Eighth avenue cars pass the door, and Sixth avenue cars within one block.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executor, to close an estate;

One share Chemical Bank, $100.
Four shares Bank of America, $100 each.
Twenty-six shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each.
Six shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
Sixteen shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each.
$2,500 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.
Twenty-nine shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store numbered 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store fixtures and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts now contained in said store.—Dated March 6, 1874.
J. D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

ART.—EXTRA IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-PAINTING.

A large and fine collection by foreign and American artists is now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st. To be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 19 and 20, at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 18, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Liby. Can be seen on Pier No. 6 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Kathadin. Can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. One hundred mats Barbary Dates and 192 barrels Aimeria Grapes, all ex steamers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED mercantile or manufacturing business. The advertiser will submit to the fullest investigation of his personal and business character and responsibility, and will require the same in the case of those answering this communication. Will contribute cash capital to a business promising adequate returns. Address A. N. B., Box No. 4,408 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED varnish business of forty years' standing and in successful operation, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the subscriber wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire corner of Mulberry and Camp sts., Newark, N. J., from 9 to 11 A. M. S. P. SMITH.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $7,000 TO $10,000 capital, and a large business acquaintance in this City, desires a connection with some established house doing a safe and legitimate business. Answer with real name and nature of business, (which will be considered confidential.) Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE KILBY.—IF THIS SHOULD MEET the eye of GEORGE KILBY, (or any one who knows his whereabouts,) who left Barrow-in-Furness for America in June, 1873, his mother would be glad to hear from him. Address Mrs. KILBY, No. 6 Florence st., Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES ATKINSON, native of Lismoyle, County Derry, Ireland. Landed in New-York, April 8, 1872; has not been heard of since. Information of the same dead or alive will be gladly received by his cousin, LIZZIE BOLTON, No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 1:30 o'clock.

A SIGNIFICANT CHARITY PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THIS CITY, will be given UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL of Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, with the sanction and support of the following ladies:

Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. E. Kernochan,
Mrs. W. B. Astor, Jr.,	Mrs. L. Lorillard,
Mrs. H. Appleton,	Mrs. Theodore Moss,
Mrs. Lloyd Abbott,	Mrs. P. Metcalfe,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. Noble,
Mrs. Bigelow,	Mrs. F. Osgood,
Mrs. W. Blodgett,	Mrs. R. Raymond,
Mrs. W. Budd,	Mrs. S. B. Ruggles,
Mrs. D. C. Blodgett,	Mrs. J. Sherwood,
Mrs. C. J. Blake,	Mrs. A. T. Stewart,
Mrs. H. Bime,	Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mrs. Doremus,	Mrs. H. G. Stebbins,
Mrs. C. M. Depew,	Mrs. G. T. Strong,
Mrs. Augustin Daly,	Mrs. Simms,
Mrs. G. B. Grinnell,	Mrs. A. L. Sewall,
Mrs. W. Garner,	Mrs. J. F. Stone,
Mrs. F. Gilbert,	Mrs. L. Strong,
Mrs. Garrison,	Mrs. E. Schell,
Mrs. John Hoey,	Mrs. W. P. Talboys,
Mrs. D. A. Hawkins,	Mrs. W. R. Travers,
Mrs. N. S. Hancock,	Mrs. A. Taylor,
Mrs. Henry Hilton,	Mrs. Tilden,
Mrs. L. J. Jennings,	Mrs. Van Auken,
Mrs. Lawrence Jerome,	Mrs. Kearney Warren,
Mrs. Margarette Jones,	Mrs. Whitney,
Mrs. J. P. James,	Mrs. Lester Wallack.

The managers take extreme pleasure in announcing the co-operation of Mme. PAULINE LUCCA and the following eminent artists, who have in the heartiest terms offered their services toward the very phenomenal cast of Sheridan's ever famous comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, in many instances without regard to position, volunteering to insure a perfectness in the distribution which will be without parallel in this generation.

Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, (Mrs. L. J. Jennings,) who has consented to aid the good cause by returning to the stage for this particular occasion.

Miss FANNY MORANT, Mme. PONISI,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss M. GRIFFITHS,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. G. L. FOX,

Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT,	Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL,	Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,	Mr. F. CHAPMAN,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD,	Mr. BEEKMAN.
Mr. C. E. EDWIN,	

The members of the orchestra of each theatre, under the respective direction of Messrs. THOMAS BAKER and HARVEY B. DODWORTH, have also kindly volunteered their services.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS Will consist of the following gentlemen:

Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,	Mr. JOHN MOORE,
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,	Mr. D. H. HARKINS,
Mr. THEODORE MOSS,	Mr. AUTHER WALLACK,

And the following

SCALE OF PRICES has been adopted:

GENERAL ADMISSION to all parts of the house, $1. Reserved seats and private boxes, $3 to $15. Proscenium boxes, according to location.

Box-book open at Wallack's Theatre, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., daily.

THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY of the DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR, DION BOUCICAULT, WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30, as MYLES NA COPPALEEN, in his own beautiful drama in three acts, entitled THE COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN, supported by the whole strength of the DRAMATIC COMPANY. NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE. MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL OF THE SEASON. The BERGER FAMILY in new scenes.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL......as......TOODLES

Old favorites in new acts, songs, and dances.

A host of new specialty artists EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Box-book open at No. 624 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. WAGNER NIGHT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8, SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE WAGNER UNION. By Theo. Thomas and his Grand Orchestra. Full particulars on Saturday evening.

STEVENS & CO.

ART GALLERY, NO. 859 BROADWAY. Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's PAINTINGS, COMING THROUGH THE RYE, LAST ROSE OF SUMMER, THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET. Hours of reception from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
HORACE GRAY, GEORGE CABOT WARD, B. FRANK SMITH, Executors of Richard Warren Weston.
Martin & Smith, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.
d17-law6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr., CHARLES V. FAILE, EDMUND PENFOLD, Executors.
o22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.
GEORGE ACKERMAN, Executor.
f18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.
ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-law6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL school for young boys, Hartford, Conn., number limited to twenty; the Spring sessions begin April 10. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Dr. GEORGE E. ABBOTT, Principals.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery; up town, Broadway, corner 33d st.—Arithmetic, book-keeping, all English branches, $5 each; 25 writing lessons, $2 50; day and evening. Ladies' department.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE PRESBYTERIAN Church, a returned missionary, who has traveled extensively in Europe and Asia, and is thoroughly conversant with the European languages, is desirous to take charge of one or more young gentlemen, either to make the tour or to superintend their studies on the Continent for one or more years. For further information and references apply to Mr. E. T. COANN, Banker, Albion, N. Y.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st. Pupils can commence at any time. Send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON TO-NIGHT.

Positively last week (but two) of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 18, at 8, (LAST TIME)—IL TROVATORE—NILSSON.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON......as......LEONORA
CARY, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA.

Next FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, at 8 o'clock, (LAST TIME)—LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON......as......VIOLETTA
CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, &c.

SATURDAY, March 21, at 1:30 P. M., AIDA.
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.

Last grand Aida matinee and final performance this season of AIDA. AIDA.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR AND CONDUCTOR, SIGNOR E. MUZIO.

Seats and Boxes for all the above now at Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

In active rehearsal and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock, with entirely new scenery, superb costumes, appointments, &c., augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c., &c., Richard Wagner's opera,

LOHENGRIN.

With the following powerful cast:

ELSA......Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
ORTRUD......Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
LOHENGRIN......Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
FREDERICK......Signor DEL PUENTE
HENRY (the King)......Signor NANNETTI
THE KING'S HERALD......Herr BLUME

The entire work produced under the direction of SIGNOR EMANUEL MUZIO.

Seats now ready for the performance of Lohengrin.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

103d to 110th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play.

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 21, at 1:30,
18TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30—commence at 8 o'clock.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES. LAST FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, and SATURDAY MATINEE, in consequence of approaching novelties, Sheridan's fine comedy of THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute......Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Lucius O'Trigger......Mr. John Brougham
Bob Acres......Mr. Harry Beckett
Capt. Absolute......Mr. E. Arnott
Falkland......Mr. J. W. Carrol
David......Mr. E. M. Holland
Fag......Mr. C. E. Edwin
Thomas......Mr. J. W. Leonard
Lydia Languish......Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Mrs. Malaprop......Mme. Ponisi
Julia......Miss Dora Goldthwaite
Lucy......Miss Estelle Rowe

MONDAY, March 23, REAPPEARANCE OF MR. LESTER WALLACK, in his comic drama of CENTRAL PARK, which will be presented with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT,

Overture, Euryanthe......Weber
Eine Faust-Symphonie......Liszt
1. Faust. 2. Gretchen. 3. Mephistopheles.
For grand orchestra, tenor and chorus for men's voices. The tenor solo by Mr. J. GRAFF.
Chorus by the TURNER LIEDERTAFEL, under the direction of Mr. HENRY GREINER.
Symphony, No. 5, C minor, op. 68......Beethoven

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 19, AT 2:30, A GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL will be given of the above programme.

Admission tickets to the Rehearsal, 75 cents.
Reserved seats, $1.
Admission to the Symphony Concert as usual.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM,

Entertainments of Lectorium. — Novelties of Grand Arcade.

BROADWAY and 35th st., opens 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M. LAST WEEKS OF PARIS IN 1848 BY MOONLIGHT, soon to be replaced by evening displays of LONDON IN 1874 BY NIGHT, with daily matinées of LONDON IN 1828 BY DAY. Admission $1; no extras.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACE.

EVENING AT 8. ONE WEEK ONLY OF Mr. J. J. WALLACE in his own Drama, THE MAN FROM AMERICA.

AFTERNOON AT 2, Dr. Robinson's Dramatization of his own Story in *N. Y. Weekly*, NICK WHIFFLES; or, the TRAPPER GUIDE.

MONDAY EVENING, 23D, Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON in RUM; Or, THE CRUSADE OF TEMPERANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS. The brilliant young American comedian, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in the charming Idyl of Life in the West, DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND......as......ELEANOR VAUGHN
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Bugeno, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

EXHIBITION OF 150 SUPERB PAINTINGS, belonging to Mr. Charles L. Frost, now open at Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av. The entire receipts of the exhibition for the benefit of St. John's Guild.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE MACNAMARA, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by William H. St. John, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1874.
mh4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,539.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. St. John, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1874.
MICHAEL CANFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW* No. 79 Cedar street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. FINCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James H. Finch, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.
JOHN SCHREYER, Assignee, No. 355 West 42d st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MARCUS E. HARRIS, of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
mh4-law3wW* No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the New-York Catholic Protectory, New-York, March 16, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR THE MASON AND CARPENTER work and Ohio stone and blue-stone work for the centre building of the New-York Catholic Protectory for Girls, at Westchester, N. Y., will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 29 Reade st., until SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at or before 12 o'clock M. Plans and specifications may now be seen at the office of L. J. O'Connor, Architect, No. 12 Pine st.

The managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if the same are not deemed for the interest of the institution.

Proposals must be addressed to the "Board of Managers," and indorsed "Proposals for mason work or carpenter work," &c., each to be separate, stating the work for which the bid is made.

The Board of Managers, per A. BLAIS, Accountant.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE OR YELLOW PINE OR SPRUCE PILES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 26, 1874. For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale. No. 2 City Hall. Very respectfully, EUGENE J. LYNCH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, [illegible] cents and $1 extra; family circle, 25 cents.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

THIS WEEK

the celebrated MARTINETTI FAMILY of pantomimists, ten in number, the legitimate successors of the renowned old New-York favorites, THE RAVELS, who will appear in two grand comic pantomimes; first, HARVEST HOME; Or, THE FOUR LOVERS, which will be followed by a grand olio entertainment, including a new Spanish ballet d'action, arranged by Mons. Groesi, maistre, introducing the beautiful ROSE SISTERS, and entitled,

A HOLIDAY FESTIVAL IN ANDALUSIA!

After which the MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS, &c., in their great acts, and the whole entertainment terminates with the second capital pantomime, of military character and irresistibly funny, called

THE CONSCRIPT!!!

During the representation, a French quadrille, vivandiere march and drill, and realistic battle field-scenes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Proprietor and Manager

CHARITY!!

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian Charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home, she had none.
—Hood.

Received nightly with alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, by crowded, fashionable, and delighted audiences.

Dr. Athelney......Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney......Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey......Mr. FRANK HARDENBERGH
Fred. Smailey......Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington......Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner......Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler......Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh......Miss ADA DYAS
Eve......Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett......Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline......Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.

CHARITY MATINEE SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

THE GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT

IN AID OF THE SUFFERING POOR OF THIS CITY, WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

Thursday, March 19, 1874.

Boxes and seats can now be secured at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Charles Chamberlain, Jr.......Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA......Director
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
FRIDAY (only time,) LES CENT VIERGES.
SATURDAY (only time,) LE PETIT FAUST.
AIMEE (first time) AS MARGUERITE.
STANI as MEPHISTO. JUTEAU as FAUST.
MONDAY, March 23, LA VIE PARISIENNE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30 P. M., LAST MATINEE of LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL. REHEARSAL.

The rehearsal will commence at HALF-PAST TWO. Doors open at a QUARTER BEFORE TWO.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 19, at 2:30,

REHEARSAL—PUBLIC REHEARSAL of THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Admission to the public rehearsal, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Can be had on and after Monday at the box-office of Steinway Hall; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, where programmes can also be had.

STEINWAY HALL. WEDNESDAY.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT OF Miss ISABELLA BRUSH, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, prior to her departure for Europe, on which occasion she will have the assistance of M. VICTOR MAUREL, Baritone; M. WIENIAWSKI, Violin; Mr. S. B. MILLS and Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianists; Mr. H. MILLARD, Tenor; Mr. A. SCHOTTE, Organist.

Mr. GEO. W. COLBY......Conductor

Tickets of admission, including reserved seat, $1; can be obtained at all the principal music stores and at Steinway Hall.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1874, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA in her great role of Mrs. FORD. FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. POPULAR PRICES.

LECTURES.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING at Robinson Hall, 16th st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7:30 P. M. Harry Hill, the Chairman, has agreed to destroy his liquor and give up liquor-selling when convinced it is wrong. All the clergy invited to be present. James G. Clark, the vocalist, will sing temperance songs. Prayers and speeches. Rally all.

A LADY WILL LECTURE ON "TRUTH THAT Brings Good Tidings to All People—Light Will Come"—on THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, 1874, at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th st. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. Come and hear.

THE FOURTH LECTURE IN THE COURSE on "Great Teachers and Leaders in the Church" will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., THIS AFTERNOON, at 4:30 o'clock. Subject—LIFE AND TIMES OF ST. JEROME.

MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE.—REV. WILLIAM F. BASTEN, OF Ohio; Rufus F. Andrews, and others will speak on temperance at Bethesda Chapel, in 33d st. between 2d and 3d avs., WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 7:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS RECEIVED

BY

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

LACE-JETTED PASSEMENTERIES; ALSO, GUIPURE NET FOR SKIRTS.

NOVEL, SCARCE, AND DESIRABLE.

Orders promptly filled.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

has an attractive stock of PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, MACHINE TRIMMINGS, FRENCH BANDS, &c., all new and cheap.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR.

NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., New-York.

Opening of the most BRILLIANT NOVELTIES OF IMPORTED SPRING FASHIONS. Ladies will find gratifying changes in walking costumes and full dress toilettes. Patterns of them now ready. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern, which shows just how to work by the pattern and how the garment will look when completed. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR

Saves the skirt, loops it beautifully, makes a SHORT straight walking skirt of a "train" in a SECOND. You can raise the "train" clear from the walk and let it fall again while taking one step, or you can raise the skirt and keep it raised any desired length of time. You can change it from one dress to another in less than TWO MINUTES. It will save more than twenty times its cost in a single season. It is the ONLY SKIRT ELEVATOR that will allow the skirt to fall WITHOUT using your hands to pull down. See that you get "SMITH'S" Instant ELEVATOR, or you will be SORRY. Each elevator is stamped. Price 75 cents each. Mailed on receipt of price and TWO stamps. For sale everywhere. Agents wanted.

Address A. BURDETTE SMITH, Post Office Box No. 5,055, New-York City.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND. ESTABLISHED IN 1819.

No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st.,
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety far below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, Chips and Straws, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 18 and 19.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE BILL.

A LETTER FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER TO GOV. DIX.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1874.

Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The legacy of debt left to this City by the frauds and mismanagement of the late Tammany Ring, and the statutes passed by them still in force calling annually for large expenditures make it absolutely necessary that the City should have the full benefit of every safeguard that can be provided by statute against wastefulness and extravagance.

One of the most fruitful sources of wastefulness is the doing City work by day's work or private contract, instead of giving it out by public contract, after due advertisement, to the lowest bidder.

I have received continual complaints of persons owning property in the neighborhood of this work of the loose and careless manner in which this work is performed, perhaps from unfaithful supervision, and perhaps from collusion. As these days' works are done under the eyes of those who are to be assessed for their cost, it excites a disposition to avoid payment, and throws a burden of debt upon the City at large. There is already sufficient laxity in this respect to respond to their share of the cost of improvements, even when made in the most economical and judicious manner, and no system should be adopted to weaken the equitable as well as legal right of the City to impose and collect assessments, as must necessarily be the case when the work is improvidently and wastefully done.

Another source of corruption and wastefulness is that when a department of the City Government refuses to be made a mere tool of politicians, but is managed in the interest of the public at large and the tax-payers, it is threatened with the transfer by act of Legislature of its legitimate powers and duties to some other department that is willing to subserve private and partisan interests.

Senate bill No. 90, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and for the improvement of certain streets, roads, and avenues, and public places therein," combines all of these objectionable features. The streets and avenues bordering the parks above Fifty-ninth street are in effect, if properly treated, practically a part of the parks, and should be made to harmonize in plan and construction with the parks and be planned and constructed by the same department that plans and constructs the parks. This principle was adopted last year in the charter, and by section 73, last clause, the Department of Public Works, that has charge of all the other streets and avenues in the City, is excluded from these bordering streets, amounting in length in all to fifteen miles; and these same streets were, by section 83 of the charter, first paragraph, put with the parks under the management and control of the Department of Public Parks. Then by section 91 of the charter all work for the City above $1,000 is required to be given out by contract after public notice to the lowest bidder, and by chapter 850 of the laws of 1873, passed after the charter, though introduced before the Department of Public Parks, is given the power to plan, though not to construct. Now, Senate bill No. 90 proposes to destroy these wise and safe provisions of law established last year.

1. By section 3 it takes away from the Department of Parks the power to construct the fifteen miles of streets bordering the Park, and transfers it to the Department of Public Works—a department that is already overloaded, having in its control over 300 miles of streets, roads, and avenues, and forty miles of Croton aqueduct, all the reservoirs, and hundreds of miles of Croton water pipes and sewers, and besides sites not engaged in ornamental or decorative work, such as is required on the streets and avenues bordering the parks, and such as the Department of Parks is doing. This transfer is, in my judgment, wrong in principle and against the interests not only of the City, but of the whole public that come to the City.

2. Section 3 in the third, fourth, eighth, and ninth lines break up the contract system so wisely established in section 9 of the charter, and authorizing all the works on this whole fifteen miles of streets and avenues, and on 210 abutting pieces of streets and avenues, each 250 feet in length, making twenty-five miles in all, to be done in any manner one man, the head of the Department of Public Works, may deem expedient. This work in all amounts to some ten millions of dollars.

This is simply re-establishing the old Ring powers and the Ring system of doing public work, and the only reason for doing it is to use the City Treasury and the property of the tax-payers for the purpose of private speculation or partisan aggrandizement.

The property of the City forbids, in my judgment, the return to that system, a system fraught only with corruption and wastefulness.

The Department of Parks, except for a short time when under Ring rule, has given, and is now giving, general satisfaction. By the three words "or referred to" in line two of section 3 of the bill, twelve miles of streets and avenues are transferred from the Department of Parks to that of Works, and the contract system broken up. One not familiar with the map of the City would scarcely suspect the millions of expense to the City involved in these three words. Such an obscure and disingenuous use of words in a law affecting so large interests belongs to a system of legislation in vogue before your Excellency became Governor, and which you, happily for the State, have done much to check.

There are also very grave objections to sections 2 and 4 of the bill. Section 1 is wholly unnecessary, since it is in substance a copy of section 1 of said chapter 850 of the laws of last year.

You will pardon me for addressing this communication to you. I desire to get the facts before the Senate, and, knowing your great interest in good government for this City as well as for the whole State, I take the liberty of communicating with you in the hope that in some proper way the Legislature may be advised in their action.

Very respectfully,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

COUNSEL TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES.

J. Solis Ritterband, in 1871, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, was appointed counsel to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, at an annual salary of $10,000. In 1871 the Board of Apportionment cut his salary down to $8,000, under a provision of the statute authorizing them to reduce all salaries of over $5,000 twenty per cent. Mr. Ritterband in 1872 applied to the Board of Audit then in existence, to audit his claim for the four last months of 1871, at the original amount, making the sum of $3,333 33. This application was rejected, and soon thereafter the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment was appointed under the act of 1873. Application was then made to that board to audit the claim in accordance with the original amount of $10,000 per annum, which application was also refused, not only on the ground that the salary had been properly reduced from $10,000 to $8,000, but that the audit of those old claims had not legitimately descended to the present board, but to the Finance Department. Under these circumstances application was made to the court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Audit and Apportionment to audit and allow Mr. Ritterband's claim according to the amount as fixed by the Board of Supervisors, and an additional mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the amount as thus allowed.

Judge Sedgwick yesterday rendered a decision on the motion, holding that the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment legally inherit the powers of audit conferred on its predecessor, so far as claims against the County are concerned, but not as to claims against the City, and that the reduction of Mr. Ritterband's salary from $10,000 to $8,000 was legal and valid.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The following petition against the repeal of the fifty per cent. clause in the Bankrupt law is being circulated among business men for signature:

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States:

We, the undersigned, hereby pray that no modification shall be made of section 33 of the Bankrupt law, known as the fifty per cent. clause, for the following reasons:

1. Its modification or repeal would be an inducement to reckless speculation; for an insolvent speculator would always know that he had everything to gain in a speculation and nothing to lose, for he could then get a discharge by merely filing a petition in bankruptcy.
2. Because its repeal or modification would tend to diminish the dividends received from insolvent estates, which are already scanty enough.
3. Because its repeal or modification would lead to fictitious and fraudulent failures, whereby rascals, operating upon the well-known apprehensions of creditors, arising from the general scantiness of dividends, obtain fraudulent settlements by concealing a portion of their assets.
4. Because rascals and knaves always avail themselves of every law to get rid of their obligations, and the facility with which assets can be concealed, and the expense and difficulty of unraveling fraud, give them great chances for success.
5. Because the fifty per cent. clause tends to promote prudence and caution in business and to check overtrading.
6. Because the fifty per cent. clause, during the recent panic, prevented fraudulent failures and diminished its evils through the prudence and caution which had been required of traders prior to the panic.
7. Because honesty and public policy require that the sanctity of the obligations of contracts shall not be impaired, and every law tending to impair that has a pernicious effect upon the morals of the community.
8. Because no Bankrupt law is better than a law without the fifty per cent. clause.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

Thomas Cummings, aged twenty-nine, of Camillus, Onondaga County, N. Y., the Captain of an Erie canal-boat, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Kasmire at the Harlem Police Court to answer a charge of abduction. The complainant, Mr. August Hoffman, of No. 607 West Forty-sixth street, alleges that on Wednesday last his daughter, Henrietta, aged eight years, while playing on the dock at the foot of the street named with another little girl, named Elizabeth Hilderbrand, was persuaded by Cummings to go on board his canal-boat, since which time she has not been seen or heard from, although her parents have searched for her day and night. The missing girl's companion, Hilderbrand, was yesterday morning taken to Whitehall slip, by Officer Clark, where Cummings was recognized by her and arrested. The prisoner, who is an intelligent and apparently respectable man, admits that his boat laid at the foot of West Forty-sixth street at the time mentioned, and that he was engaged there all day, but he denies all knowledge of the missing girl. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

THE PROPOSED ABATTOIR.

The hearing before the Board of Health in reference to the adoption of a proposed ordinance prohibiting the slaughtering of animals within the City limits below One Hundred and Tenth street, except in one vast abattoir, to be located on the west side of the town, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, was resumed yesterday. There were present Prof. Chandler, Drs. Smith and Vanderpoel, Hugh Gardner, President of the Board of Police; Mr. L. L. Delafield, counsel to the Roosevelt Hospital; Mr. Levi Samuels, President of the East-side Butchers' Association; Col. Fordham Morris, of Westchester County, and a large number of butchers and others interested in the business of slaughtering.

Mr. Levi Samuels stated that he had expected that Mr. Jackson S. Schultz would be present to express his views on the proposed change to the board, but that gentleman was absent in Albany. Mr. Schultz had told him that the proposed removal of the butchers from the site they now occupied, and where they had been located by the Metropolitan Board of Health, was certainly a breach of faith toward the persons interested, and if the board would grant another hearing on Tuesday next, Mr. Schultz would positively appear and give his views in the matter.

A memorial was presented on behalf of G. W. Seymour & Co., proprietors of the Hudson River Sheep Yards, at the foot of West Forty-eight street, protesting against any action of the board removing them from their present location. The memorial stated that the sheep yards had been built in 1869 at a cost of over $150,000, and had large wharfage attached for the loading and unloading of stock. They were admirably located for their purpose, and no better place could be selected than they at present occupy. The memorial concluded by praying that if the board decided to enforce the removal the proprietors should have at least two or three years' time to settle up their business and dispose of their property, so that it should not prove an entire loss to them and accomplish their financial ruin.

Mr. L. L. Delafield, in behalf of the Roosevelt Hospital, presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Faculty of that institution, protesting in the strongest terms against the erection of an abattoir in the vicinity of the hospital. This resolution was signed by Drs. Alonzo Clark, Willard Parker, Gurdon Buck, Thos. M. Markoe, T. Gaillard Thomas, Henry B. Sands, Wm. H. Draper, Robert F. Weir, Erskine Mason, and Francis Delafield. Mr. Delafield said that he would call the attention of the Board of Health to the fact that in 1868 they had enforced the removal of the butchers to the district north of Fortieth street, and would now remind them that Fifty-seventh street is now nearer the heart of the City than Fortieth street was six years ago. The passage of the ordinance would certainly show bad faith toward the east-side butchers. The whole thing was apparently cut and dried, and since the last hearing he had learned the secret history of the exception in the proposed ordinance in favor of an abattoir below One Hundred and Tenth street. It appears that John B. Dutcher, Alton & Moore purchased the property between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third streets, on Eleventh avenue, from John Paine and Wm. T. Blodgett, for the formation of a large stock-yard. A company was formed, of which Wm. Lalor was President, but this company failed to carry out its contract. Vanderbilt heard of the failure, and seeing an opportunity for putting an end to the rivalry of the New-Jersey Railroad, stepped in and purchased the property. This was for the purpose of securing to himself the business of cattle-freighting, which was gradually slipping away from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, by the erection of an immense abattoir, with cattle-yards, sheep-pens, &c., and so have the monopoly of slaughtering. The largest cattle dealers in the United States, and probably in the world, Morris Waixel & Co., of Chicago, were sending all their cattle to Communipaw now, and Vanderbilt was endeavoring to grasp this monopoly, without regard to devastating one of the fairest sections of our great City. He acquitted the board of all connection with this scheme of the great monopolist, but the public would not, and he asked the board if they were prepared to bear this odium, and lose public confidence by furthering the interests of a soulless corporation. He had already heard the remark frequently repeated, "How much is there in it?" and he hoped the board, now that the facts were before them, would act justly in the matter. Sooner or later the business of slaughtering would be removed beyond the City limits, and was it fair to the butchers to remove now to a location from which the public interests would require them to remove in a few years? What should be done, in his opinion, was to give the butchers ample time to arrange their business to remove from the City, to close all isolated establishments, and to establish a stricter supervision over the establishments at present in existence.

Prof. Chandler stated that the board would take the matter into due consideration, and as soon as they had agreed on a report the parties interested would be notified, and would have another opportunity of discussing the report of the board.

THE KINGS COUNTY CHARITY BILLS.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning, Supervisor Ropes in the chair, for the purpose of considering the bills of the Charity Commissioners. On taking up those for out-door relief, Supervisor Ropes objected to their passage by the committee because they were not bills of items. The law of 1847 and 1871 provided that no bill shall be audited by any board of town officers unless made out in items. These bills were not in compliance with the law and should not be passed. Supervisor Fisher asked if the bills had not been already audited by the County Auditor or the Superintendent of the Poor, who were authorized to pass such bills. Supervisor Ropes did not care whether they had been audited by any other authority or not. It was enough for him to know that he was called upon to say whether the bills were made in conformity to law. He did not believe they were, and he proposed to reject them in toto until such time as they should be properly made, giving all items furnished by these grocers to the poor in detail. He accordingly moved that they be rejected or laid over. Supervisor Fisher thought it would be impossible for many of these bills to be itemized. He would vote to lay the bills over for investigation, but not to reject them entirely. The motion was accordingly modified and passed. Supervisor Fisher moved that all bills hereafter shall be accompanied by full details before being passed by the board; carried. The amount of the bills sent in by the Board of Charities was $12,000.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The St. David's Benevolent Society held its annual meeting on the 16th inst. The Treasurer's report showed that the Society had received $326 73 during the past year, and had expended in relief $306 60. The total amount of the funds on hand was $3,517. It was suggested that the Welsh residents of New-York should be induced to contribute to the society, and thus aid in the works of charity to which it is devoted, which are mainly directed to the relief of widows and orphans. Donations for this object will be received by Henry N. Morgan, Treasurer, No. 87 Warren street, or by William Miles, President of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, Astor Place. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John L. Davies, President; T. M. James and Owen Roberts, Vice Presidents; William R. Martin, Receiving Secretary; H. N. Morgan, Treasurer; John Evans, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Frederick Evans, Chaplain; S. D. Thomas, Counsel; John Jenkins, M. D., Physician.

MORE CANDIDATES FOR THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The withdrawal of Mr. Andrews has resulted in bringing out the previous candidates for Police Commissioner. The name of Mr. John J. Townsend, Wm. Wetmore, Wm. J. Falconer, and others were mentioned in connection with the office yesterday, but the Mayor said he had nothing to communicate about a future nomination. Some of the politicians who frequent the City Hall assert that Gen. Jones will be nominated, while others are of the opinion that Mr. Townsend will be selected. John Foley is said to be an aspirant for the position, but his chances are considered very slim.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of the New-York Sunday-school Teachers' Association held their regular meeting at the Fulton Street Church yesterday afternoon, which was devoted to an explanation of lessons and methods of Sunday-school instruction. At the meeting yesterday Rev. Alfred Taylor presided, who, in the course of his remarks, gave a clear and systematic view of the manner of Sunday-school instruction. Mr. Van L. Ennen followed in explanation of points in the lesson.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNE.

The French exiles in this City, who participated in the revolution of the Paris Commune, and who have formed here a Société des Réfugiés de la Commune, will celebrate the third anniversary of the revolution of the 18th of March by a banquet and ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms to-night. The proceeds of the affair are to go toward a fund in aid of the widows and orphans of the deceased and executed members of the Commune.

THE CHALLIS-WOODHULL LIBEL SUIT.

The civil suit brought by Luther C. Challis against Tennie C. Claflin and her journalistic associates was called on for trial in Circuit, Part II., of the Supreme Court, yesterday. It appearing that the suit was one to recover damages for libel, Judge Van Brunt ordered that it be transferred to the Marine Court, under a statute providing for such transfer, among other suits of this character.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONER HURLBURT'S EXPLANATIONS.

POSITION OF THE EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD DEFINED—REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration was held at Castle Garden yesterday afternoon, President Henry A. Hurlburt, in the chair, and Commissioners Forrest, Kaufman, Lynch, Quintard, Stephenson, and Starr present. After the receipt of committee reports, the President of the board arose and addressed his colleagues as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Before proceeding further with the regular order of business, permit me to call your attention to an article which appeared in one of the newspapers of this City on the 10th inst., signed by Mr. Willy Wallach, an Ex-Commissioner of Emigration. Mr. Wallach notices the fact that South Carolina and other Southern States are offering liberal inducements to German emigrants to settle within their borders, and among other things says: "It will only require a hearty co-operation on the part of our Commissioners of Emigration to convince the surplus population of Germany that our resources are not yet exhausted, that we have still large tracts of the richest land unsettled, and we are not simply willing to receive all who will come, but heartily invite them to come, and to share with us all the advantages of our free institutions and our material prosperity. Unfortunately, our present Commissioners of Emigration do not seem to share this popular sentiment, but appear rather inclined to discourage emigration from Germany, and to revive the obnoxious and narrow-minded Know-nothing agitation in that quarter. The treatment of the President of the German society, the legitimate representative of the German element in the State Board of Emigration, by his fellow-Commissioners, will hardly admit of any other explanation. The President of the said society was deprived of the right to vote on the removal and the appointment of officers by an act of our last Legislature. The selection of proper persons as officers of the Emigration Commission is of great importance to the welfare of the arriving emigrant, because they are the persons he has to deal with, and has to look for advice or assistance, and it is certainly necessary that a proportionate number of these employes should be able to understand and to speak the language of the people who are placed under their charge. The efforts of the President of the German Society were, therefore, always directed toward securing the retention or the appointment of a sufficient number of German-speaking officials, and they had no difficulty in accomplishing this object until the commission was placed under the control of professional politicians, who wanted every office for their friends and partisans, and could or would not listen to any criticism of their candidates. Hence the squabbling in the board and the passage of the above-mentioned act." I am surprised that any gentleman who has ever occupied so responsible and honorable a position as that of Commissioner of Emigration could be induced to give currency to such gross misstatements of facts as are here subscribed to by Mr. Willy Wallach. I believe I may safely say that no previous board has done so much in the same period of time as the present board has done to encourage the settlement of emigrants in the South. Early in November last this board sent Rev. Robert Neumann, a German clergyman, into the Southern States to seek employment for emigrants who were willing to migrate thither, and who would otherwise have been a charge upon the board. He spent considerable time in South Carolina, holding meetings, and calling attention to the matter through the press, the pulpit, and other ways. The present enthusiasm on the subject may properly be attributed in a large degree to his efforts. As a result of his visit nearly 1,000 persons have found comfortable homes at remunerative wages in that State. Of this number, the board paid the passage of 314 persons. It was compelled to do this, or else to support them until employment could be found for them here. It is easy to find fault, and another way to criticize us for doing too much in paying their passage. But so far as I am concerned, I have done in these premises what I thought right and for the best. I may say for myself, and I think I can with equal truthfulness for the board, that Mr. Wallach is entirely mistaken when he charges "that our present Commissioners of Emmigration do not seem to share this popular sentiment, but appear rather inclined to discourage emigration from Germany and to revive the narrow-minded Know-nothing agitation." I have no sympathy with the Know-nothings, if I correctly understand their views, and no prejudices against virtuous and industrious foreigners of any nationality, and I have not seen the slightest evidence of any such prejudice on the part of the board. The charge is unfounded and unjust. But Mr. Wallach attempts to support his charge by a reference to the position assigned to the President of the German society on the committees of the board. In reference to that matter, I alone am responsible for the committees, and it is due to myself to say that the question of nationality did not enter into the consideration at all. The present board came into office by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 27th of April, 1873. That act provided for six Commissioners of Emigration, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and three *ex-officio* members, the Mayor of New-York, and the President of the Irish Emigrant Society, and the President of the German Emigrant Society. The present board were in no way responsible for this Legislation, and so far as I am concerned, had no knowledge of the matter till I was asked by the Governor to accept the office of Commissioner. I have been informed, and Mr. Wallach, who was himself a member of the last board, admits as much, that the act reorganizing the commission was demanded by considerations of reform. The old board it was suspected had suffered from its contact with the late Tammany Ring. It was supposed that its appointees were generally no better than they should be, and that most, if not all of them, were Ring Democrats, or Republicans of no better standing. Changes were expected at the hands of this board—not such changes as would make the board and its employes politically partisan, but such changes as would be in the interest of economy and of reform, and at the same time correct the impression that they were partisans of the late Democratic Ring. For this reformation the Commissioners, upon whom the right to vote upon appointments and removals from office was conferred, are responsible. Neither of the Presidents are, and it was not intended that they should be, for they were denied the right of voting upon such questions. We did not make the law, but it is our duty to execute it fairly and faithfully. Last June I appointed the several standing committees of the board, and I placed the names of the Presidents of the two societies on all the committees. I did this because I thought their experience would be useful to the board, and I put several of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor on only one committee. For instance, Mr. Quintard, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Starr were placed each on only one committee. They have now acquired a knowledge of the affairs of the board, and I have placed greater responsibility on their shoulders and less on the shoulders of the Presidents of the societies. They are each on one committee, and because I have not placed them on all committees Mr. Wallach expects that I am a narrow-minded Know-nothing, and opposed to German emigration. What was I then when I put Stephenson, Quintard, and Starr on only one committee each? Could anything be more absurd? This is not an Irish, English, French, German, or foreign board. It is a board of officers of the State of New-York, appointed to protect and care for emigrants of all nationalities who may be landed at this port, and at the same time to do what it can to encourage the virtuous to come hither, and to discourage the idle and vicious from coming, and thus protect the people of the State against pauperism and crime. These are my duties and yours, as I understand it. And in the appointment of the committees, I have endeavored to so constitute them, without disrespect to either of the two Presidents, or to the societies which they represent, as to accomplish these results, and at the same time place the responsibility for the honest and economical administration of the affairs of the Board where the law places it, with the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate.

The address of the President was, on motion, received and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Forrest it was then resolved that any officer who should absent himself from duty longer than one day, without previous permission from the President, should be considered to have resigned his office.

On motion of Mr. Starr it was resolved that no boarding-house runners should be allowed within Castle Garden, but that widows dependent upon this means for support should be permitted to solicit boarders within the grounds.

Following the resolutions came a discussion of alleged extravagance in the administration of affairs, and Mr. Starr moved that Mr. E. B. Cooney, Clerk in the Ward's Island Bureau, be dismissed. Mr. Kaufman moved that the meeting adjourn, and subsequently Messrs. Forrest, Kaufman, and Lynch withdrew from the meeting. The members of the board remaining then voted that the following dismissals be made, to take effect after April 1 prox.: Lorenzo Cantador, Deputy Superintendent, salary $3,000; Alex. McDonald, Clerk of Irish Society, salary $1,000; R. Schmiedberg, Clerk of German Society, salary $1,000; Charles Brice, Overseer of Labor, salary $1,500; Charles Kuchenbecker, clerk in Labor Bureau, salary, $1,200; John J. Marselius, messenger in Information Bureau, salary $600; John H. Brandt, Letter and Notice Clerk, salary $1,000; Richard Van Poser, Chief Clerk Ward's Island Bureau, salary $1,800; E. B. Cooney, Clerk in Ward's Island Bureau, salary $1,000; J. H. Stanton, Clerk in Ward's Island Bureau, salary $1,200; John J. Ruete, Clerk in Landing Bureau, salary $1,200; twonight watchers, salary $912 50 each; nine helpers in nursery and wards in Ward's Island Bureau, salaries $60 each; John Kiernan, carpenter, salary $3 50 per diem; six policemen of Ward's Island, salaries $1,174 92; total amount of reduction, $18,048 92.

On motion of Mr. Starr, the following transfers and appointments were made: George Gardner, Chief Clerk, Ward's Island Bureau, vice Richard Van Poser, removed; Walter H. Smith, Clerk, Ward's Island Bureau; Boarding Officers W. B. Strong and George B. Martinez, transferred from Staten Island Boarding Station, to report at Castle Garden; the Staten Island Station to be abolished.

Commissioner Stephenson recommended the appointment of Francis Goodwin as Chief Clerk at Ward's Island, and appointment of an assistant inspector, hospital clerk, and matron. Adopted. August Wagner was appointed telegraph operator at Ward's Island.

It is important to state in this connection that Commissioners Forrest, Lynch, and Kaufman refused to sanction the removals named above on the ground that the whole matter of these removals had been referred to the Castle Garden Committee, which committee had not yet made a report. The question will now arise as to whether there was a quorum present when the removals above noted were made. The law passed in 1873 creating the Board of Commissioners provides that the Presidents of the Irish and German Emigration Committees respectively shall be *ex officio* members of the board without right to vote on appointments or removals. Mr. Kaufman is President of the German Emigration Committee and Mr. Lynch of the Irish Emigration Committee.

Mr. Stephenson had a list of reductions in salaries of clerks to present for consideration, but did not offer the same on account of the withdrawal of Commissioners Lynch, Forrest, and Kaufman, who were entitled to vote on the reductions.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The New-York Medical College held its eleventh annual Commencement last evening at Association Hall. In the absence of Mrs. Connolly, President of the Board of Trustees, the chair was occupied by Mrs. Edward Bayard, Vice President, and the entire Faculty of the College, male and female, was well represented. The order of exercises incidental to the occasion was considerably varied, and comprised a good deal of excellent music which was furnished by a detachment of Gilmore' Twenty-second Regiment Band. Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., Dean of the college, read the eleventh annual announcement, which pronounced the medical education of women to be no longer a debatable question, but a fact accomplished and accepted as such by those who were at first its strongest opponents. When the question of the professional education of women was first agitated, the medical colleges of the country were closed against them, and, with a few exceptions, so remain. It therefore became necessary to establish a medical college especially for their instruction. Hospital advantages were at first denied them, and finally procured with difficulty, but not without being subjected to many annoyances, so that it was decided to supplement the college with a hospital and dispensary. All this, the announcement or report stated, had been accomplished, and not merely this: The college had been thoroughly equipped with every material and apparatus requisite for medical instruction, and the requirement of every department had been fully provided for. Each year had afforded increased opportunities for the clinical study of disease. There was a continuous supply of cases illustrating every variety of diseases of women and children. The obstetric ward was always full, and every student was required to become expert in these cases. In surgery there had been the utmost variety of operations, and the students had had opportunities of witnessing and assisting in ovariotomy, amputations, plastic operations, the extirpation of tumors, and other operations. Besides these special cases, the more common forms of disease had been illustrated by frequent clinical examples, which had been examined and treated before the class. At the conclusion of the report Rev. Dr. Armitage delivered an address on the subject of Christianity in relation to the healing art. Some musical selections were then furnished by the band, after which Prof. T. F. Allen, M. D., on behalf of the Trustees of the college, conferred the degree of doctor on seven young lady students, presented them with their diplomas, and addressed to them some words of counsel, which it appears are as old as Hippocrates, but which are still deemed of great value by the medical faculty in matters of professional guidance. A valedictory address on the part of her classmates was delivered by Miss Mary A. Clapp, of Boston, one of the graduating students. There was then some further music, after which came a valedictory address on the part of the Faculty by Charles A. Avery, LL. D., Professor of Chemistry. The proceeding were brought to a termination by the benediction.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Frederick A. Bailey, book-keeper for the firm Badeau, Lockwood & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in fruit, corner of Park place and Greenwich street, disappeared quite mysteriously on Wednesday evening last. Subsequent examination into his accounts developed the fact that he was a defaulter to a large amount, and upon an examination by an expert it was shown that Bailey had been defrauding the firm systematically for a period of two or three years. The amount of the defalcation could not be readily estimated yesterday, though it may reach or exceed $100,000. The firm state that their loss will be made known as soon as the examination into their books is concluded, which will be in the course of a few days. Messrs. Badeau, Lockwood & Co. continued to pay their bills up to Monday last, when it was deemed prudent to suspend until the amount of their loss was fully ascertained. The firm, although obliged to suspend, claim to be solvent, and say they will, no doubt, be able to pay dollar for dollar on their indebtedness. F. A. Bailey, the absconding book-keeper, is a native of Middletown, N. Y., and has been in the employ of Messrs. Badeau, Lockwood & Co. for eight or nine years. For the past three years he has been their principal book-keeper, and possessed the fullest confidence of his employers. He is quite a young man, not over twenty-five years of age, and has a wife, two children, and a widowed mother dependent upon him for support, and who are now reported to be in almost destitute circumstances. Young Bailey, it is thought, lost his money by minor speculations and by gambling. His family are said to have lived very plainly on West Forty-second street, and to have enjoyed none of the benefits of the money squandered. For some weeks past Bailey is reported to have kept irregular hours, often reaching his home after 2 o'clock in the morning. It is thought that Bailey has fled the country. His widowed mother and wife are plunged in the deepest grief, and it is feared the former cannot survive the shock to her system by the announcement of her son's guilt.

The rumors yesterday morning of the failure of the firm of W. A. Ellis & Co., of No. 44 Frankfort street, leather-dealers, prvoed on inquiry to be true. The store in Frankfort street was closed up, and in possession of the Sheriff. Mr. W. A. Ellis had departed for places unknown, but before making his exit it is alleged that he realized considerable sums from money-brokers on his consignments and other negotiable paper. The firm were importers of hides from Texas, and sold in this market, so that their liabilities to the trade was trifling. The partner of Mr. Ellis has been sick for some time, and is not held responsible for the bad faith of Ellis.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

On returning from work last evening, Mr. Francis Bidwell, of No. 148 Twenty-third street, Brooklyn, found his wife lying on a bed with her throat cut from ear to ear. The deceased, who was thirty years of age, had a razor in one hand and a small looking-glass in the other when she was discovered by her husband. Mr. Bidwell is unable to assign any cause for his wife's suicide, as they lived happy together. Mrs. Bidwell has never exhibited any signs of insanity, but for some days back she has been, without any apparent cause, very much depressed in spirits. The Bidwells lived alone in the house, and it is probable the unfortunate woman committed the rash act early in the day, as the body was quite cold. The room presented a terrible appearance when the husband entered. The bed, bed-clothes, and carpet were saturated with blood. Bidwell notified the Police of the Eighth Precinct, who took charge of the body and notified the Coroner. The husband's story of the affair is the only one at present in the possession of the Police, but a strict investigation into all the circumstances of the case will be made to-day.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Charles E. Cook, who resides at No. 90 Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, N. J., was awakened by hearing a burglar moving about the house. He seized a revolver, and went down stairs very carefully, but the burglar heard him, and ran out into the yard. Mr. Cook opened the window and fired two shots at the fugitive, neither of which took effect. He then followed him into the yard, and as the burglar was in the act of scaling the fence fired again, the ball striking him in the shoulder. The burglar yelled with the pain of the wound, and fell to the ground. He succeeded in picking himself up again, however, and making his escape before Mr. Cook could reach him. The latter, on re-entering the house, found about $200 worth of silverware, which he subsequently learned had been stolen from Willis Stevenson's house on Broad street. Later in the day the burglar was discovered in a house on Howard street, where he had taken refuge, and removed to Police Head-quarters, where he gave his name as William Snyder. A physician was summoned, who expressed the opinion that the ball had passed downward and penetrated the man's lungs, causing a wound from which he cannot possibly recover. Snyder has already spent a term in State Prison for burglary. A man named Charles Taylor has been arrested as an accomplice.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW CITY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office up to 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow for $1,292,500 seven per cent. consolidated stock of the City of New-York, when such tenders as may be made will be opened. This amount of stock is authorized by section 4, chapter 444, of the Laws of 1872, and chapter 322, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable on the 1st of May and November in each year. The proposals are to state the amount of stock desired and the price per $100, and persons whose proposals shall be accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them, together with any premiums thereon. The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden Monday and Tuesday of this week was 617.

The members of the Congressional delegation who accompanied the body of the late Senator Sumner to Boston, left this City for Washington yesterday.

John McKenny, aged thirty-six, of No. 437 West Twenty-sixth street, fell from an ice wagon in Fourteenth street, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Yorkville Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., will give a dramatic entertainment at Harlem Music Hall, to-morrow afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the poor of Harlem and Yorkville.

Meetings of German saloon-keepers were held yesterday in the Seventh, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards to complete their newly-formed protective organizations for those districts, and enrolling additional names for membership.

A fine collection of cameos, engraved gems, paintings on ivory, old armor, bronzes, mosaics, medals, &c., will be sold at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms on this and the three following afternoons. The sale each day will commence at 4 P. M.

A meeting of German Republicans of the Third Assembly District was held at No. 219 Centre street last night, when action was taken to organize a German Republican club for that district, and those present registered their names as members.

Major Gen. George H. Sharpe will deliver a lecture on Friday evening at Lese Verein Hall, under the auspices of the William A. Darling Club, for the benefit of the poor of the Nineteenth Ward, taking as his subject, "The Last Hours of the Confederacy."

The announcement that diseases similar to the epizootic had broken out among the horses of the City railroad and street lines appears to have been much exaggerated. Few of the horses in the various stables have been attacked, and the proprietors of large stables have but little fear of its spreading.

A private dispatch received in this City from San Francisco, yesterday, states that passenger trains are now moving along the various railroad lines with little detention. The storm which continued with such violence for fifteen days previous, had entirely ceased, and no further interruption to traffic is anticipated.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the tug-boat E. Palmer, lying at Pier No. 48 East River, was discovered to be on fire, and, despite the exertions of the Fire Department, was almost totally destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. The boat is owned by Geo. Townsend, whose loss is estimated at $6,000; no insurance.

The particulars of a negociation published in a morning paper, by which the Western Union Telegraph Company sought to absorb the Atlantic and Pacific line on the basis of one share of Great Western for six of Atlantic and Pacific, are denounced by the Secretary of the latter company as a ruse to advance Western Union stock.

The Board of Police met yesterday and transferred Capt. John H. McElwaine from the Twentieth to the Thirty-first Precinct, and Capt. Charles McDonnell, from the Thirty-first to the Twentieth Precinct. About thirty patrolmen were also transferred from the Sanitary Squad and Twenty-sixth Precinct to post duty in various precincts in the City.

The Coachmen's Union League Society, composed of colored coachmen, organized for mutual relief, will give their fourth annual musical reception and ball at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth street, on the evening of Wednesday, April 8. The proceeds will be placed in the fund for the relief of distressed members and their families.

It is probable that a meeting will soon be called of members of the New-York Produce Exchange, to reconsider and take a second vote on the rejected amendments relative to increasing the fee for membership from $500 to $1,000. The amendments to the by-laws relative to the maturing of contracts, now under consideration, will probably be submitted to vote at the same meeting.

Sir L. Lorraine, who recently commanded the British frigate Niobe, and by whose active intervention the lives of many of the Virginius prisoners were saved from massacre at Santiago, is expected to arrive in New-York by the mail steamer from Bermuda. The Army and Navy Club propose, we understand, to give him a formal reception, as some acknowledgement of his services in protecting American citizens.

A grand mass-meeting of merchants and importers will be held at Steinway Hall, on the evening of the 25th inst., by invitation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to allow those present to hear a report from the special committee delegated by the Chamber to appear before the Ways and Means Committee, in the recent moieties investigation. Reports will also be heard from members of the Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Committees, who were present at the investigation.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Moore decided yesterday not to permit Ex-Deputy Collector Gill out on bail for the present.

The visitors to Prospect Park during last week numbered 33,064; 31,759 persons visited the Park on Sunday.

Justice Pratt was so unwell yesterday that Justice Gilbert was obliged to take his place on the Bench in the Supreme Court Circuit.

The Brooklyn Aldermen have refused to grant the $29,348 additional appropriation asked for in order to have eleven mounted policemen in Brooklyn.

Thos. Silliman, the juror who was discovered to be drunk in the jury-room on Monday, was yesterday severely reprimanded by Judge Moore, and sent to jail for five days.

The Sheriff's sale of the property of the Long Island Club commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day. A quantity of books and furniture sold realized but half their value.

Judas Schumacher was arrested last evening on a charge of stabbing Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbons, residing corner of Warren street and Rochester avenue. Schumacher had a wordy quarrel with Mrs. Gibbons, and when she turned her back plunged a knife into her shoulder. The wound is not dangerous.

The Board of Aldermen proves so unwieldy with thirty-five members that the ordinary hours of session are found too short to transact the business of the board. The question of holding semi-weekly meetings is being mooted, but the matter might be settled more easily if the long political speeches of certain members of the board were put a stop to.

The funeral of Capt. Charles Johnson, late of the United States Navy, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 499 Lafayette avenue. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Homer, Pastor of St. James P. E. Church. Capt. Johnson served all through the war, and was the last man to leave the deck of the Cumberland, after that vessel's fight with the Merrimack.

The services of All Souls' Church, Rev. G. B. Porteous, Pastor, will begin next Sunday evening, in Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Budington's. The second service will be held in the Academy of Music on Sunday morning, the 29th inst., and until further notice services will be continued at the Academy on Sunday mornings, and in Dr. Budington's Church on Sunday evenings.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of the Town of Cortlandt have nominated George E. Craft for Receiver of Taxes.

Peach Pond, in the Town of North Salem, has been stocked with 10,000 salmon-trout by Mr. Gilbert T. Mead.

The steamer Adelphi has been thoroughly overhauled, and again put on the line between Peekskill and New-York.

It is understood that the defalcation of George K. Brown, Collector of Taxes for the Town of Bedford, has been satisfactorily arranged.

The vicinity of Peekskill has been infested of late by a gang of burglars, who have entered quite a number of stores; but their operations have not been very successful in obtaining plunder.

LONG ISLAND.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a team of horses, the property of Mr. Anderson, Flatbush, took fright and ran into the plate glass window of Dr. Story's drug store, and damaged it to the extent of $300.

As a Mr. Shaffer, a well-digger, was excavating for a well at College Point, on Monday, he met with a fatal accident. He had filled the bucket with earth, and, as it was being raised, the rope broke and the bucket was precipitated upon the unfortunate man in the well, striking him below the neck and breaking his back instantly. He was taken out insensible, and after lingering a few hours died in great agony.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector of St. Paul's, Brooklyn, E. D., will deliver a lecture on this afternoon, at St. John's Church, Clifton.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Smith, of Livingston street, Newark, was assaulted in Belmont avenue by a drunken colored man, at a late hour on Monday night, and seriously cut with a razor. The assailant escaped.

Louis Lambot, now under arrest in Newark for counterfeiting five-cent pieces, stated to a detective yesterday that Francis Parker, of Morton street, was implicated with him, and Parker was arrested. His house was searched, but no evidence of guilt was found.

Hon. George H. Fanien, the member of the Board of Finance of Jersey City, who went to Texas in pursuit of the defaulting Treasurer, Hamilton, some time ago, is on his way home, unaccompanied by the latter gentleman. Hamilton is said to be under the protection of Cortina, Mayor of Matamoras, who refuses to deliver him up. Inspector Murphy remains on the Texan border.

Andrew Bessinger and John Wagner, employes in Robert C. Winter's horse-collar manufactory, in Newark, have been arrested and held to answer a charge of conspiracy preferred against them by Wm. H. Butler. The complainant alleges that they caused him to be discharged from the shop by threatening to strike unless he was discharged, he being a non-society man.

A stone-cutter named Patrick Reed was found yesterday afternoon lying in an ice-wagon, at the foot of Eighth street, Jersey City, unconscious and bleeding from several serious wounds on the head and neck. The man was so exhausted from loss of blood that he was unable to give any account of himself. He was conveyed to the Second Precinct Station House, and medical attendance summoned.

A seventeen-year old daughter of Bartlett McDermott, a resident of Bayonne, has been missing since the 25th of February, and her distressed parents can find no trace of her whereabouts. On the evening of that day she went out, ostensibly to visit a lady who resides next door, and has not been seen or heard of since. Her parents kept the matter secret until yesterday, when they informed Justice Miller, and now the Police are hunting for the missing girl.

Joseph W. Freeman, who was convicted in the Hudson County Courts of manslaughter in killing his mother and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison, was removed to that institution yesterday morning in custody of Sheriff Reinhardt and Deputy Sheriff Slater. James Carney, who got five years for burglary, and Morris Abraham, eighteen months for larceny, were taken to Trenton at the same time.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Stephen James, who was engaged in unloading cans of milk at the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot in Hoboken fell from the platform and broke two of his ribs, besides sustaining internal injuries of a serious nature. Dr. Benson, to whose house he was taken, refused to attend to him, and told the men having him in charge to bring him around in the morning. The injured man was then taken to the office of Dr. Congdon, who gave him medical attendance.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning George Vreeland, who resides on Washington street, near Woodlawn avenue, Greenville, was awakened by hearing a noise in the lower part of the house. Arming himself with a revolver, he proceeded cautiously down stairs, but on the way down the pistol went off and alarmed a burglar, who was in one of the lower rooms packing up goods for removol. The burglar fled hastily through the front door and made his escape, leaving behind him a quantitity of clothing and silver-ware, which he had packed up, and a kit of tools.

At a late hour on Monday night, the Reading Railroad Company's mule stables, in Burnet street, New-Brunswick, was destroyed by fire. Twenty mules, 700 bushels of corn, twenty tons of hay, and a quantity of harness, in all valued at $8,000, owned by the railroad company, were lost. The building was owned by the estate of Mrs. Grady, and was valued at $3,000. None of the property was insured, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Two of the firemen belonging to Engine No. 5 fell into the canal, and one of them, named Kenyon, was nearly drowned when rescued.

FUNERAL OF A JOURNALIST.

The funeral of the late Mr. Daniel W. Murphy, who died of aneurism of the throat on Sunday night, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday, from his late residence, No. 835 Second avenue. A large number of the professional associates and intimate friends of the deceased were present, and accompanied the remains to their final resting-place in Calvary Cemetery. A deputation from the New-York journalistic fraternity, of which Mr. Murphy was a member, attended, and acted as pall-bearers.

THE FURNISS WILL CASE.

On Monday last, Judge Van Brunt rendered a decision and ordered judgment for the plaintiff in the case of Leon Furniss, plaintiff, against the Executors of the estate of William R. Furniss, deceased, defendants. This decision makes a construction of the will of Wm. Furniss, and requires a partition of the estate, which, when carried into effect, will bring a large amount of valuable property into the market, including over 200 lots in the vicinity of Riverside Park, and other property located on Wall and Broad streets.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Cattle active; receipts, 3,800; market firm for shipping Steers at yesterday's prices; a number of lots of extra sold at $6@$6 15; shipments, 1,600. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 18,000; heavy receipts depress the market; prices lower at a range of $4 75@$6, mostly at $5 25@$5 50, and only a few extra at $6; shipments, 6,000. Sheep steady; receipts, 2,400; market fairly active at $5 50@$6 37½ for fair to choice, with a lot of extra at $7.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—Bacon firmer at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar dull at 7c.@7½c. for Fair to Fully Fair; 8¼c.@8½c. for Prime; 9c. for Choice. Molasses firm at 60c. for Prime; 75c. for Choice. Whisky dull at 95c. for Louisiana. Exchange—New-York, sight, par; sterling, $5 40½@$5 41½.

[Advertisement.]

If necessary attention is not paid to keep the skin in a healthy state, catarrhs, rheumatism, and gout must be the consequence. For obtaining perfect cleanliness, and to restore the natural properties of the skin, the Russian Vapor Baths, No. 25 East Fourth street, are unequaled.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX's Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—G. P. Macheil, Gen. Van Allen, Capt. E. L. Ford, Miss M. H. Bulon, Miss Russell, Mr. Russell, S. Jacobs and wife, P. L. Leonard, W. R. Daral, Charles Miller, J. Y. Dixon, G. H. Lang, Mrs. White, Mrs. S. M. Philippe, Mrs. Capt. Mallory and child, Mrs. Robinson, Gen. J. H. Giffin, Y. M. Morrow, B. L. Luddington and wife, W. G. Vinton, D. L. Ciselman, O. Ethelman, P. S. Ere, M. Kaufman, A. Costsworth, T. C. Wilson, P. Farrell, B. Lewis, D. Donovan, J. D. Leonard, E. Saulesbury T. Connolly, J. Mahon and wife, Ellen McBride, P. O'Connell, wife and daughter, A. Maguire, W. Kennedy, H. Bond, W. Buchard, A. S. Muchard, A. Daran.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:07	Sun sets......6:10	Moon sets....7:30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook..8:07	Gov. Island....8:56	Hell Gate..11:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Freeman, Laguayra, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Barks Alliance, (Norw.,) Pederson, Copenhagen—C. Tobias & Co.; Fannie, Carver, Falmouth for orders, Walsh, Field & Way; Judy, (Norw.,) Silvertsen, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Esther, Loring, St. Thomas for orders, Peniston & Co.

Brigs Edwin Rowe, Crocker, Rio Janeiro, Thos. Norton & Co.; Queen of the Fal, (Br.,) Haynes, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley; Alice M., (Br.,) Richardson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.; Moses Day, Crosby, Cardenas for orders, J. M. Linnard; Lincoln, Gover, Richmond for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, Cadiz for orders, R. Buck & Co.; Gipsey, (Br.,) Jayne, Crears, A. Abbott.

Schrs. Martha T. Pike, Howard, Cape Hayti, B. J. Wenberg; Addie & Nellie, (Br.,) Cameron, Humacoa, J. H. Winchester; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., Zophar Mills & Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Havana March 11, 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Son March 15, 5 P. M., lat. 36 24, lon. 75, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Mexico, bound S.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow March 4, with mdse. and 87 passengers to Henderson Bros. March 15, 11 P. M., passed an Anchor Line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

United States light-house steamer Fern, Wright, from Key West 5 ds.

Ship Undaunted, (of Bath,) Dinsmore, Liverpool 47 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Bergenseren, (Norw.,) Wessenberg, London, Jan. 11, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Bark Silver Cloud, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robertson, Antwerp Jan. 28, in ballast to master. The S. C. has been ordered to St. John, N. B.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Portland 8 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Iris, (of St. John, N. B.,) Downey, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Joseph Clark, (of Waldoboro,) Slaght, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jova & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig John H. Kennedy, (of Providence,) Hughes, Messina 55 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Tarifa, Brown, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Simpson Clapp & Co.

Schr. Howard A. Hunt, Peterson, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. G. W. Andrews, Watt, Charleston 8 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Shepard, Charleston 9 ds., with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. J. C. Craft, Kennedy, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master. Is bound to master.

Schr. Huntress, Brown, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. J. L. Sawton, Randall, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. T. J. Trafton, Hall, Parker's Head, with ice to order.

Schr. Island Belle, Malloy, Rockland, with lime, for Norfolk.

Schr. H. E. Rich, Burton, Portland, Me.

Schr. Willie Martin, Harris, Portland, Me.

Schr. Racine, Brown, Dartmouth.

Schr. Eva H. Lewis, Lewis, Northport.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River, for South Amboy.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Taunton, for Baltimore.

Schr. Jas. Rodgers, Dickinson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry May, Fitch, Orient, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bill Stowe, Hall, Parker's Head.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Pendleton, Boston.

Schr. E. E. Stimpson, Parker, Portland, Me.

Schr. Caroline, Wallace, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie Leighton, Leighton, Providence.

Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Providence.

Schr. Victory, Sewall, Providence.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wotten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, Higgins, Providence.

Schr. Helen Mar, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Victor, Moon, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lilse, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Helen, Soule, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emerald, Small, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Bath, with ice to C. H. Andrews.

Schr. E. B. Wheaton, Barrett, Boston.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Cousins, Belfast, for Wilmington.

Schr. Pinta, Daley, Boston.

Schr. Equal, Titus, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Case, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Depew, Baker, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.

Schr. Manna, Morris, Dennis.

Schr. Majestic, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Davidson, Patterson, Northport.

Schr. Aphordite, Mead, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Bramall, Hamilton, Portland, Me.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Arthur Burton, Sprall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Haff, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred Gray, Sweet, Rockport, with stone to order.

Schr. Monticello, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.

Schr. P. Boice, Higbee, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. D. Davidson, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Old Zack, Lewis, New-London.

Schr. Mary and Eliza, Parker, Parker's Head, with ice to C. H. Mathews.

Schr. Casper Lawson, Gordon, Stony Brook.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Gonmage, Brooks, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fanny Elder, Rich, Pawtucket.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwalk.

SAILED—Steam-ships Manhattan, for Liverpool; Claribel, for Hayti, &c.; Crescent City, for Havana; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E.; thick fog off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Arr. steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia; bark Manfred, from Iloilo; schr. Mary McFarland, from Matanzas.

Below, bark Rebecca Goddard, from New-York; schr. S. S. Hudson, from Galveston, with loss of foretopmast.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Arr. steamers James A. Gary, from Newbern, N. C.; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; bark Paoli, from Southampton; schrs. A. F. Kindberg, from New-Haven; W. S. Baker, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; Mediator, for New-York; Josephine Thomson, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Droning Sofie, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Florida, for Newry, Ireland; brig O. B. Stillman, for West Indies; schr. A. F. Kindberg, for New-Haven.

Sld. barks Guiseppe, for Queenstown, and H. L. Routh, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from Philadelphia; and schr. Wm. Conney, from Portland.

Off the port, steamer James Adger, from New-York; and ship Missouri, from Savannah.

Cld. steam-ship Flag, for Boston.

Sld. steam-ship Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, March 17.—Cld. steamer Clyde, for New-York; bark Maria Bruker, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 17.—The bark Excelsior, from Santos, in coming up last night in a thick fog and rain storm, missed the pilot boat and ran on Willoughby Spit. The tug Ajax, of Baltimore, has gone to her assistance and she will probably come off with the tide to-night.

Virginia pilots report the buoy on the end of Willoughby Spit drifted about three-quarters of a mile to the southward.

Sld. barks Iona and Almoner for Baltimore; barks Brazilleria and Templar for Richmond.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—Cld. steamer Alegria, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Yazoo, from Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Lake Superior.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The steam-ship Mikado, from Australia, is coming up the harbor.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 17—9 A. M.—Arr. Schrs. Irish, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Hattie Card, Nautilus, and Lucy Ames, Rockland, for New-York; Ellen Morrison, Portland, for do.; M. B. Mahony, Rockport, Me., for do.; J. W. Drisco, do. for Philadelphia; Nellie, Belfast, for do.; Emily A. Bartel, Bucksport, for do.; Veto, Thomaston, for James River; Billow, Rockland, for New-London.

Schr. Palme, of New-York, before reported ashore on the Sow and Pigs, was hauled off, yesterday, by the steamer Mononohassett and towed to this port. She had previously been thoroughly stripped and her masts and rigging cut away by wreckers; but most of her cargo, consisting of yellow pine, remains on board. She grounded before reaching the wharf, and now lies ashore on the west side of the harbor, full of water.

Sld.—Schrs. Billow, Veto, Susan, Carrie L. Hix, Ellen Morrison, Kate Foster, Almira M. Cloutman, and Susanna.

Wind—East, light; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 17.—Sld. for the United States, Stillicone, Gettysburg, and Ne Plus Ultra.

Arr. out from the United States on the 14th inst., Beethoven and Memoria.

Arr. out from the United States on the 16th inst., Lammergier, Superbo, Adams, and J. W. Letterwell.

Arr. out from the United States on the 17th inst., Christina and Leamington.

GLASGOW, March 17.—The British bark Premier arr. here to-day from New-York much damaged.

ANTWERP, March 17.—The steam-ship Vaterland, from Philadelphia Feb. 26, has arr. here.

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